

ARMY

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FORCES.

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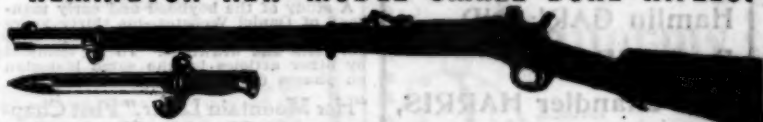
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CUBAN ORPHAN SOCIETY.

The first annual report of the Cuban Orphan Society, of which Gen. Francis V. Greene is president, shows interesting results. The institution is conducted on the lines of the University Settlements in this country. Kindergartens were formed and were followed by classes in Spanish branches for older children and classes in English for both adults and children. Agricultural clubs for boys and sewing classes for girls came in due course. Then came a normal kindergarten class, and a similar class for the training of kindergartens. An orphanage at Remedios capable of accommodating 107 children at a time followed and the military barracks at the edge of the town were set aside for the use of the girls' department of the orphanage, thus providing accommodations for 200 girls. Other classes and schools were established in different parts of the island and from all have come most promising reports. Regarding the Easter festivities at the Metropolitan Opera House, the interesting statement is made that the battleship which stood on the floor of the opera house was built in less than fourteen hours, the lines having been furnished by the naval constructor at the Brooklyn Navy Yard through the courtesy of the late Rear-Admiral Philip. The

society has twenty workers in the field. The report is especially grateful to "the Military Governor and other officers of the United States Army, whose counsel has been of the utmost help and whose practical assistance has been indispensable."

A NAVAL STATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The need felt for an anchorage for the United States Navy in Asiatic waters may be met by the utilization of Olongapo, on Subig Bay, as a site for a Navy Yard. Those who have examined the location unite in praising its many good qualities. The bay at this point is described as a perfect harbor, the water being so deep that large ships can approach within a few feet of the shore without danger of grounding. "The decision of Civil Engineer Stanford, sent out by the Navy Department," says the Manila "Freedom," "is emphatically in favor of the Subig Bay site, not only because of the depth of water, but also because the Colonial American Navy Yard of the Philippines can be put there with less expense than it can at any other place." Engineer Stanford opposes Iloilo, which is believed to be a stronger place strategically, on the ground of the expense of establishing a yard there. Civil government has been

established in Olongapo. Subig Bay is the place to which Admiral Montojo went several days before the battle of Manila Bay, to find Commodore Dewey's fleet. Not finding the Americans, he returned to Manila and placed his ships under the protection of the forts. We are not ready to agree with the Manila "Freedom" that that district is under complete American control, for only as late as Aug. 28 an attack was made on the American camp at San Antonio, the detachment being compelled to fall back on Olongapo.

Major Andre's place of execution and the ground surrounding it in Tappan, N. Y., has been sold for non-payment of taxes by the heirs of Cyrus W. Field, who have entirely abandoned the property. George Dickey now holds a tax title to it. He talks of having the inscription obliterated and the monument taken to a Nyack cemetery. If this is done all trace of the historic scene of Andre's execution may in time be lost.

A Paris dispatch says that General Andre, French Minister of War, is preparing a bill to reform courts-martial by the substitution, at least in time of peace, of civil magistrates for military judges.

Beginning the Year of Romance.

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"HER MOUNTAIN LOVER," A NOVELETTE BY HAMLIN GARLAND,
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Our Schools for the Stage, by Bronson Howard.

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Daniel Webster, by John Bach McMaster.

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"Her Mountain Lover," First Chapters of a Novel by Hamlin Garland.

The hero of this story, a young Colorado ranchman, is sent to London to place an interest in a western mine. His breezy character and humorous speech make a delightful contrast to the English setting of the story.

The New York Zoological Park.

A beautifully illustrated article by the director of the Park, William T. Hornaday.

A Story by Charles Dudley Warner

"The education of Sam." The story of a dog, to be followed by other papers by the same well-known contributor.

"Her First Horse Show," a Story by David Gray.

The author of "Gallop" here contributes a capital story, especially appropriate to the month, with full-page pictures by F. Luis Mora.

"THE HELMET OF NAVARRE."

This brilliant romance, which began in August and will end in May, has already attracted wider attention and been more highly praised than any work of fiction ever published serially in THE CENTURY. As the New York Tribune says, it "leaped at once into popular favor."

The new volume of the magazine begins with this November number. In order that new subscribers who commence their subscriptions with November may secure "The Helmet of Navarre" complete, the three numbers, August, September and October, will be sent free of charge to all new yearly subscribers who begin with November.

Subscription price \$4.00 a year. All dealers take subscriptions, or remittance may be made directly to

Illustrations in Colors

accompany an article by Maurice Thompson on "My Midwinter Garden" and the account of the work of a new sculptor by Mrs. Van Rensselaer. The color pictures include three beautiful full-page reproductions of this sculptor's work, and exquisite pictures of the birds and flowers of a Florida home.

A Yankee Correspondent in South Africa, by Julian Ralph,

with special reference to the treatment of war correspondents by army officers.

The Problem of the Philippines, by Bishop Potter.

His recent tour in the Far East has provided the Episcopal Bishop of New York with material for a timely series of papers, of which this is one.

The Other Contents

include two more stories, a beautiful engraving by Cole, interesting departments, "In Lighter Vein," "Topics of the Time," etc.

To Begin Soon.

An entertaining series of papers by Augustine Birrell, M. P., "On the Rhine," superbly illustrated by Andre Castaigne and forming a panorama of the historic and picturesque German river.

A number of papers on country life and on beautiful gardens. Some of these will be of great practical value to those who wish to cultivate what may be called the revived art of landscape gardening.

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THE FIGHTING SHERMANS.

The Army owes to two clear-headed women the glory that has come to it through the achievements of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, if we are to believe a Washington correspondent of the New York "Evening Post" who writes of the late John Sherman with an evident intimate knowledge of his early antecedents. We are told that the great Thomas Ewing, knowing that Mrs. Sherman was in sore straits to bring up her children, offered to adopt one of the younger boys, preferring the one who seemed "the smartest and the best," leaving to her to decide which this was. The widow and her eldest daughter held a long consultation, and finally fixed upon William, then familiarly known as "Cumpy." Mr. Ewing took the boy into his own family, and had him educated at West Point. If the vote of his mother and sister had fallen upon John instead, he would have become an officer in the Regular Army instead of a great light in politics, though whether he would have attained the rank and fame of his brother will always be open to question.

That John Sherman had a strong vein of pugnacity in him, was shown especially by two incidents in his congressional career, which nearly culminated in duels. A Tennessee member named Wright, who sat near him, took offence at some remark he had made in a speech. The lie was passed, and ended with Sherman's reaching for a cup of water on his desk and emptying it, with a violent gesture, in Wright's face. Wright aimed a blow of his fist at Sherman's head, which was warded off. Friends of both combatants interfered, and Wright attempted to draw a pistol, but was dissuaded. General Zollicoffer and Col. John H. Savage were called in and agreed, finally, that Wright was simply to give Sherman an excellent opportunity to attack him. They never chanced to meet till after their anger had cooled down.

Sherman, while Secretary of the Treasury, made some disparaging references to Gen. Wade Hampton's anti-negro activity, which was promptly resented, Hampton writing a brief note, saying: "As you do not disclaim the language, I have only to say that in using it you uttered what is absolutely false, and what you knew to be false. My address will be Columbia, S. C. I am your obedient servant," etc.

Sherman's only response was a reiteration of his charge, which he declared that he believed to be true, notwithstanding the General's denial. He then gave out the entire correspondence to the press, leaving Hampton in a somewhat ridiculous position.

PHASES OF PEKIN LOOTING.

Pekin never had many foreign shops, and those that were there, succumbed to the flames and the looters early in the siege. An army lieutenant, whose baggage had not yet reached him from Tien-Tsin, rode a mule down legation street a day or two after the excitement of driving out the Chinese had subsided, and questioned every friend he met as to the site of some shop which formerly handled foreign supplies.

"I want socks," he explained confidentially, "Money cannot buy them, therefore I am going to hunt up a shop and loot them."

No one remembered having seen any socks jerked from shop shelves and thrown into the street. Some one said the last pair of socks was seized just before the siege began and donned by some men in the compound of the British legation. "But how about rolls of silk, bolts of embroidery and great piles of furs? We can show you where to get all you want just for the taking away," they told him.

"No, I want socks," mournfully said the lieutenant, as he rode away.

When the army commissary in one of his whimsical moments brought in a case of tooth powder and set it up for sale along with plug tobacco, jam and other stores the soldier is permitted to buy, there was an astonishing rush for the sales department. The officers

who sent the case along from Tien-Tsin little realized what an aching void he was filling in Pekin. Tooth powder, like the cartridge and lumps of sugar, ran low during the siege and it remained for this thoughtful commissary officer to make himself popular by supplying the demand.

The plunder that fell in the missionaries' way was a great burden on the minds of these good men. The correspondent of the New York "Sun" tells how this question of casuistry disturbed their peace. They considered it unrighteous to appropriate it themselves, and somebody was certain to take it. The Russians, for instance, would have no scruples. So they finally adopted the expedient of selling the spoils and applying the proceeds to the needs of the Chinese converts. So the headquarters of the mission was the scene of commercial activity for several days. Army officers and civilians, bent on acquiring souvenirs of the campaign, have gone with their money and come away laden with genuine relics of rich Pekin. These persons are, perhaps, now sorting over their stock of loot purchased or acquired otherwise, and wondering how much of it they will be able to transport or to pay duty on for returning home.

MAJOR WALLER AND THE MISSIONARY.

An interesting story comes from Pekin regarding Major Waller, U. S. M. C. Some of the most persistent looters have been the missionaries. Recently, meeting one with five cartloads of furs and antique furniture, Major Waller asked the missionary by what right he had taken the things, and, to his astonishment, was told that they had been taken by permission of Major Waller. He informed the missionary that he was mistaken, as he himself was Major Waller, and that he should confiscate every bit of it. It is said to be the consensus of opinion of the American and British Ministers and Generals at Pekin that seldom if ever in the history of the world has any city been more completely looted and gutted than Pekin, and it is mainly due to the influence of General Chaffee and the British General, Gaselee, that the sacred city itself has not suffered the same fate. It is an everyday sight to see soldiers, camp followers and members of the rif-ruff that is following the Army, selling all sorts of things, particularly the silver shoes, which were used as cash, valued at \$7, \$13, \$30 and \$50, according to weight. Hundred-dollar watches were selling for \$5.

CHINESE AS SOLDIERS.

Captain Arthur S. Barnes, of the British 99th, in a private letter appearing in the "Army and Navy Gazette," says of the Chinese: "They have given us some rare doses at times with big guns, too. I counted 39 shells from their 'Empress Dowager,' a 4.7 gun, I think, either pass or burst over our house in half an hour, and I really believe that for actual weight and numbers the shells thrown at us far exceed anything in South Africa."

"The taking of Tien-Tsin was a great battle, and lasted over 24 hours. It was grand to see the 4-inch lyddite shells knocking the place about, too. It was just like a mediaeval battle, with its puffs of blue and white smoke, coming from the cumulated walls of the city, for the Chinese have many kinds of arrows, besides Mausers and Mannlichers, and even gingals firing black powder."

"The losses were very severe, and these Chinese have startled a good many who thought it would be a walk-over. None more so than the Indian force, in whose standing orders is a paragraph to say that our formations should be quite unlike those against the Boers. This is an awful fallacy, for these Chinese are just like the Boers. They are excellent shots, and good at hiding. They will fire at you as long as you fire at them, and will follow you if you retire, but charge at them and they will bolt after firing a train of fire-crackers to frighten you! They are no mean foes, but very seldom come to close quarters."

HEALTH OF OUR TROOPS ABROAD.

In a letter to the New York "Sun" Dr. A. S. Ashmead of New York City says:

"Surgeon General Sternberg's annual report shows that on Aug. 15 (the deadly season in East Asia) only 8.47 per cent. of the total strength of the United States forces in the Philippines were on the sick list. The United States Army is to be congratulated on the care taken of it by our surgeons. This sick list is a most favorable one, considering the climatic conditions existing at the end of a deadly wet season and the unacclimatization of our troops."

"It bears favorable comparison with a report made to me in his official capacity as foreign medical director of Tokio Hospital by Surgeon General Matsumoto of the Imperial Japanese Army regarding the sickness among his troops in Formosa. His report, dated March 27, 1875, as translated by the official interpreter, says that there were 5,993 Japanese troops sent to Formosa, and among this number there were 9,501 sick admissions to the hospitals, many men being admitted more than once, and 656 deaths occurred from sickness not from wounds. Mind you, these men were East Asiatics and, therefore, more or less acclimated to the wet, rainy season and its perils. Great praise, therefore, is due our own surgeons for the good work in Manila."

The lightning which set fire to a floating powder magazine off the Jersey coast Aug. 12 subjected American E. C. smokeless powder to a severe and successful test. The contents of the hold were fired, and among them were fifty cases of this nitro powder, each containing ten five-pound tins, in addition to a quantity of black powder. Fortunately, only the nitro powder was affected, and though the whole of it was more or less damaged, there was no explosion, the powder burning away comparatively harmlessly. In one particular case not a single tin was left whole, the solder melting away, the sides falling apart, and the contents burning away to the last particle. Fortunately, the boxes containing black powder were only slightly damaged, though the labels on the tin cases had been stripped and deposited in charred fragments at the bottom of the boxes.

Wilkinson & Fisher, Washington, D. C., report the following patents granted Oct. 23: Boat or floating device, J. Gutknecht; bulkhead and door, J. H. Hind; cartridge clip, temporary, T. C. Johnson; firearm, breech-loading, F. Hochbrunn; firearm cover of sight-guard, C. Candrian; firearms, safety device for triggers and hammers of, J. Kalima; fuse igniter, J. T. Nagle; gun barrel, W. S. Evans; gun, elevating and ramming apparatus for turret or barrette, A. T. Dawson and J. Horne; guns, machine for loading feed-belts for machine, J. M. Browning; guns, shell extractor for break down, P. W. Southgate; life preserving float, S. German; ordnance and projectiles, manufacture of, J. A. Potter; propeller shaft bearing, J. T. Shepard; scabbard, G. E. Lowman; shell extractor and ejector, W. H. Gates; shield for use in warfare, H. M. Wells; vessels or vehicles, apparatus for controlling mechanism of moving, B. A. Fiske.

Colonel Henry, who is organizing the police department at Johannesburg, has introduced the system of identification by finger marks, and in this way intends to register every native. This plan will be of great assistance in the distribution of passes, the regulation of labor and the suppression of illicit liquor selling. Perhaps in time such a system will be found useful in Oriental countries.

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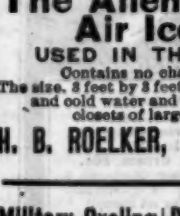
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Dr. Morrison, the famous Pekin correspondent of the London "Times," pleads for a more world-wide recognition of the self denial practised by our General Chaffee at the time of the demonstration in the Forbidden City of Pekin, which has not, in Dr. Morrison's opinion, received the appreciation it deserves. Of this Dr. Morrison wrote: "The American troops on the 15th fought their way, driving the Chinese in front of them to the gateway. There was then no agreement to hold General Chaffee back. He might have pressed on, taken the palace and hoisted the Stars and Stripes. It would have been a fine prize, and the temptation must have been great; but General Chaffee, possibly acting under Mr. Conger's advice, refrained. It was a noteworthy act." In quoting this the New York "Press" adds: "Thus once more in the present Chinese imbroglio has an American commander acted with a discretion that has not only brought honors to his arm of the service, but has served to bring additional honors to the American national character. It is a pity that the demagogues who in the present political campaign, to avert the discussion of pertinent problems, take up the task of flinging mud at the American soldier, cannot see him with the eyes of this English Sir Hubert and leave his abuse in the hands of those particular gentlemen in Congress whose favorite topic is always referring to our army officers as 'our only leisure class.'"

The Worcester (Mass.) "Gazette" under the caption of "No English Traitors" seeks to make a comparison between the United States and England in the matter of loyalty injurious to this country. The "Gazette" evidently overlooks the fact that a paper called "Stop the War" was published in England, that peace meetings were held in many cities, and only a few weeks ago letters from members of Parliament to the Boers which were found in captured correspondence by Lord Roberts's troops were published in London and made only the mildest sort of sensation. To the tremendous fire kept up on the ministry of George Third by the peace party headed by Chatham and Burke the American colonies largely owed their independence. It has always

been a trait of the Anglo-Saxon when his country itself was not in danger to exercise a wide latitude in discussing the military enterprises of his government.

Lieut. Charles Dudley Rhodes, 6th U. S. Cav., in "St. Nicholas" for November, writes of "Sergeant McTigue's Twins," and how the boy twin, enlisted as a trumpeter, became a hero under the inspiration and example of his sister. Naturally delicate and timid, he believed himself a coward and feared to take his place in an expedition against raiding Apaches. Shamed into action by the courage of his sister, who to save him from disgrace wore his uniform and endeavored to take his place, he found no further reason to doubt his own bravery, and came out of the campaign with a medal of honor for saving his captain's life. This number of "St. Nicholas" also contains an amusing "Baker's Dozen of Wild Beasts," by Carolyn Wells, illustrating such "unnatural history" as is involved in the "mincepython," the "flapjackal" and the "tin-cangaroo," with much other matter of interest to young people.

Many inquiries have been made of the Pension Office as to the status of claims filed for pensions by soldiers of the Spanish-American War. Commissioner Evans said recently that there have been filed 34,000 claims on account of the Spanish-American War up to Oct. 22. Calls have been made for evidence in 33,424 of these claims. Medical examinations have been ordered by this bureau in 28,324 claims. The difference between the number of claims filed and the number of medical examinations ordered practically represents the number of widows' and dependents' claims. Four thousand two hundred and thirty-seven of these have been adjudicated.

We are in receipt of the "Meade Sentinel," a folio sheet, which is described as "an organ of the United States troops aboard the United States Army transport Meade, commanded by Lieut. Col. Constant Williams, 15th Inf., U. S. A." It is dated Manila, Sept. 4, and the editor and publisher is Corp. T. Bruce Esty, G

Troop, 3d Cav. The other members of the editorial staff were Batt. Sergt. Major Wilton O. Allen, 15th Inf.; Squad. Sergt. Major C. J. Lhehnhard, 3d Cav., and Sergt. W. A. Loper, Co. E, Battalion of Engineers. One of the leading articles of the issue is devoted to a defense of the men who went ashore from the Meade at Nagasaki and were attacked by a Nagasaki newspaper for their conduct while in the city. It expresses only reprobation for the offender or offenders, but protests against assailing a thousand men for that number landed—for the acts of one or two black sheep.

In an article which he has written for "The Youth's Companion," the Chief Signal Officer of the United States, Gen. A. W. Greely, gives some remarkable instances of the celerity with which news is communicated in the Arctic without the aid of post or telegraph. Ex-Governor Merriam of Minnesota, who is now Director of the Census, will contribute a popular article to "The Youth's Companion" on the probable trend and extent of our National growth, basing his predictions on expert deductions from the twelfth census, just taken.

The prize firing returns for the British Navy during the year 1899 shows no very decided signs of improvement in the gunnery practice of different vessels, despite the fact that the question of good shooting is now regarded as of paramount importance by every nation which possesses warships.

For the nine months ended March 31, 1900, merchandise to the value of \$15,102,879 was imported into the Philippines and goods to the value of \$12,928,464 went out of the islands to foreign ports. In the period named 54,137 tons of Manila hemp valued at \$8,106,340 were exported, of which the United States took 18,893 tons, valued at \$2,476,926; the United Kingdom took \$3,904,347 worth; and 4,808 tons, valued at \$708,868, went to China. The commerce in gold and silver coins brings the total importation to \$16,751,800 and the total value of all exportation to \$14,634,236. The trade with the United States alone amounted to an exportation of \$2,650,450 of goods and an importation of the value of \$1,080,149.

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INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

The question of increase for the Navy is now the all-absorbing topic at the Navy Department, and from the present outlook it is apparent that it is the intention this year to promote the efficiency of the Navy along lines totally different from those of the past. In view of the great ship-building program of the German Empire and the increasing commercial rivalry of the two countries, officers of the Navy in high standing with the department are advocating a plan of increase for our Navy commensurate with that of the German Emperor. The principal advocate of such a plan is the Bureau of Construction and Repair, which is urging upon the department the necessity of immediately constructing several protected cruisers of a type radically different from anything in this class now in the Navy. These ships are to be especially constructed to cope with the fast ocean liners of the Deutschland class; will have a speed of not less than 24 knots and a coal capacity much greater than has been the custom. The Bureau is also in favor of the construction of additional battleships of the most modern description and armored cruisers such as were authorized during the last session of Congress. In fact the Chief of the Bureau firmly believes in augmentation along the most advanced lines of warship construction.

A project looking to the construction of what will be termed "fleet colliers" has also been proposed to the Board on Construction. These vessels, to be used for carrying coal for a fleet, are to be both armed and armored and will be able to hold their own in any general engagement. Besides an enormous quantity of coal the fleet colliers will always have on hand additional ammunition and other stores. They will be fitted with apparatus for coaling at sea and also with towing lines to assist any vessels which may become disabled. From all points of view the fleet collier will be a great addition to the Navy and will add materially to the efficiency of a fleet.

As has been stated in the Army and Navy Journal, many officers of the Navy are in favor of an increase confined in the immediate future to the construction of small gunboats especially adapted for service in the waters of the Philippine Islands, China and South America. It is pointed out that with the ships now under construction and authorized the ship building concerns will be filled for the next few years. No great weight is placed in this argument by the Bureau of Construction, the members of which are firmly convinced that with the increase in demand there will be a corresponding expansion in the capabilities of the country. Rear Admiral Hichborn is also in favor of having a certain number of vessels built each year at the various Navy Yards, and in this connection he has recently made a strong argument in his annual report.

Much of this, however, is speculation, as nothing will be definitely decided prior to the return of the Secretary of the Navy after the election. It may be seen in a consideration of this subject that there are two plans for the increase in the Navy, which are different in every essential. Naturally, much will depend upon the recommendations made by the Secretary in his annual report. We have always favored increasing the Navy commensurately with the many additional duties which have devolved upon it and whether it be in battleships, cruisers, colliers or in gunboats, we feel assured that the action of the Navy Department will be for the best interests of the Navy and the country at large. An increase of the personnel is equally important and in

his annual report General Heywood makes a strong argument for a corresponding increase of the Marine Corps.

WANTED.—AN ENGINEER CORPS.

Park Benjamin, a graduate of the Naval Academy, who has opposed the Personnel Bill from the first, has, since it became a law, been sparring with its friends for an opening, which he thinks he finds in Admiral Melville's report. Of this he says in the "Independent" of Nov. 1: "It is a sad commentary on a wretched piece of business; and all the sadder because there was no lack of warning on the part of those who could see nothing to come from it except misfortune. It converted—as it was perfectly evident it would do—the corps of engineers into line officers; but it failed to convert the line officers into engineers. The result is that we have a Navy practically without engineers; and we are confronted with the difficult and somewhat perilous question of where we are to get them."

Mr. Benjamin charges the responsibility for the bill upon Theodore Roosevelt and on Capt. Robley D. Evans, who in suggesting the amalgamation plan "acted with the usual fervor of a proselyte who has reversed the opinions which he had formerly maintained." Mr. Benjamin regards Admiral Melville's plan of sending junior line officers into the engine room as impracticable. "How is this to be done," he asks, "at a time when actual need keeps almost every man of them at sea continuously? Who is to take their places on the decks while they are fitting themselves to handle valves and levers?" There is but one way to correct the mistake, he thinks; that is by organizing an engineer corps for the Navy and embodying in it this time not merely the old engineers, but also the present separate corps of naval constructors and civil engineers together with such officers of the line who are already engineering specialists by preference, and who therefore properly belong in it.

Mr. Benjamin says: "And this would have the further advantage of removing the specialist bee from the bonnets of the line officers of the Navy. Yet the majority of the men at the present day, who have won the highest reputation and who are being given the most responsible commands, are those who have been content to stick to their profession and who are not known as what the Navy calls sharps in any particular detail. Witness the Admiral of the Navy, the Captain of the 'Alabama' and the Superintendent of the Naval Academy."

Mr. Benjamin is certainly right in his main contention that a new engineer corps will have to be organized. We predicted this long ago and we can see no other logical result from the condition of things which Admiral Melville has described so frankly and with so much force. It is not the Secretary of the Navy who is at fault, but the system.

ANNAPOLIS VS. WEST POINT.

Army officers who desire tickets for the West Point-Annapolis football game should make application to Lieut. Richmond P. Davis, U. S. Military Academy, on or before November 15. Members of the Naval Athletic Association who desire tickets for themselves and friends may obtain them by sending names and addresses, on or before Nov. 10, to A. W. Grant, Secretary of the Association, Annapolis, Md. The number of tickets is limited, and it is hoped applications for them will not be made unless it is intended to witness the game. The game will be called at 2 p. m., Dec. 1, 1900, at Franklin Field, Philadelphia.

The new Creusot gun mounted by the French government at Calais is said to have a range of twenty miles, and as the Straits of Dover at this point are only eighteen miles in width, the gun should be able to drop its projectiles upon British soil. Several guns placed upon the forts at Dover have a range varying from fifteen miles to eighteen miles, so that Dover practically sweeps the Channel at this point. But none of these guns can equal in range the new 16-inch rifle of the United States, which has been calculated, theoretically, at 20,978 miles, by Lieut.-Col. James M. Ingalls, 3d Art., the best living authority on ballistics. He shows that this range is obtainable with a muzzle velocity of 2,300 feet per second, the necessary angle of elevation of the piece being 40 degrees. The trajectory of the projectile would reach the maximum elevation of 30,516 feet, or about 5½ miles. This would carry the shell over Pike's Peak with Mount Blanc superposed, and leave 590 feet to spare, the combined height of the two mountains being 29,926.

Mrs. Jane Belden Garre of Fullerton, Neb., a prominent W. C. T. U. worker, for many years identified with the temperance organization, has just returned from Porto Rico, and in talking with a Chicago correspondent of the New York "Sun," expressed the opinion that it is better to have the Government supply the soldiers with liquor, under careful regulation, than to allow them to buy intoxicants promiscuously. "If the use of alcohol is permitted," said Mrs. Garre "my opinion is that better discipline can be maintained and less crime will result when the quantity and quality are regulated by military law and it is used by the soldier when he is under the control of his superior officer. This is the unanimous opinion of all Americans in San Juan."

Much interest is centered in the coming official tests of the Gathman gun for firing high explosives. The President has ordered a board consisting of Major John

G. D. Knight, Major Roger Birnie and Capt. John P. Wiasser, of the Army, and Lieuts. Joseph Strauss and Cleland Davis, of the Navy, for the purpose of making the tests of the gun now at Sandy Hook. Mr. Gathman, the inventor, claims to be able to fire from his gun high explosives capable of blowing a modern warship out of the water and completely destroying her. His methods have been under consideration by both the War and Navy Departments for many years, but according to the claims of the inventor, have never been adequately tested. As a rule officers of the service do not place much confidence in the claims of Gathman, but his system is favorably regarded by many men of influence interested in seeing civilian inventors encouraged. For this reason the President has ordered the forthcoming tests.

Upon the retirement in January next of Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding the Pacific Naval Station, Rear Admiral Silas Casey will be transferred from his present station as commandant of the League Island Navy Yard to the Pacific, relieving Rear Admiral Kautz. The station as commandant of the League Island Navy Yard is generally conceded to be one of the most desirable assignments in the Navy. In view of this fact there are several applicants to relieve Rear Admiral Casey, but it has been practically decided that Rear Admiral George W. Sumner, commanding Port Royal Navy Yard, will be the next commandant at League Island. It is said that Capt. John J. Read has also signified his desire to obtain the assignment, but as Admiral Sumner ranks him, it is believed the latter officer will be ordered to Philadelphia.

Superstitious persons, who are confident of the malign influence exerted by the number 13, will be glad to learn, in support of their theory, that in the century commencing with 1800 and ending with 1899, the unlucky year, so far as war is concerned, was 1813, when no less than 13 nations of Europe were at war. There were seventy years in this century in which one or more of the nations of Europe were engaged in war, and only thirty years of unbroken peace. The largest number engaged in battle in any other year was twelve—in 1812. In 1807 and 1809 eleven nations were embroiled; in 1814 ten, in 1808 and 1815 nine, in 1805, 1806, 1810 and 1821 eight, in 1801 seven, 1809, 1855 and 1878 six; in 1832, 1848, 1856, 1866 and 1870, five, and from one to four in other years. England had twenty-three years of wars in the century, not counting tribal wars; France twenty-seven, Germany, including Prussia, fourteen; Russia twenty-four, and Turkey no less than thirty-seven.

A test was made in the model tank at the Washington Navy Yard Oct. 26 of a model of a new type of torpedo boat. The vessel is a combination of some of the features of the submarine boats and ordinary torpedo craft. All the vitals are below the water line and the small surface of the vessel showing above the water is protected by cellulose. The test was very favorable to the invention, the only objectionable features being the low speed developed, fourteen knots, and a very perceptible wake. There will probably be another test after an attempt has been made to so rearrange the boat as to meet the objections made by the naval experts.

Plans are being formulated in the War Department looking to the removal of all of the troops from Cuba prior to May 1, 1901. The first movement of troops to this country from Cuba will take place at an early date, but it has not yet been decided what regiments will come home first. The recent changes which have been made in the military organization of the island will necessitate many changes in the stations of officers on special duty. Colonel Whitside, who has been in command of what was known as the Department of Eastern Cuba, will remain with his regiment at Santiago; his command will simply consist of the 10th Cav.

In his Thanksgiving proclamation setting aside Thursday, Nov. 29, President McKinley says that "our power and influence in the cause of freedom and enlightenment have extended over distant seas and lands. The lives of our official representatives and many of our people in China have been marvelously preserved." We are adjured to give thanks among other things for the "valor, devotion and humanity of our armies and navies" and also for "concord and amity with other nations."

The London "Mail" says that at the present moment there is a distinct feeling of soreness in certain branches of the clothing trade ament the frost in khaki. The boom has not yet arrived, and beyond a few khaki riding breeches, and a few slouch hats sold to patriotic costers, there has been literally no business doing. The clothiers made one fatal mistake—khaki is not becoming.

A summary of enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of September, 1900, as shown by the official record, is as follows: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 1,801; total, 1,801. Enlistments in cities, 1,530; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 271; total, 1,801.

According to census figures made public on Oct. 30 by Director of the Census Merriam, the population of the United States is 76,295,220.

ARMY ENGINEERING WORK.

The annual report of Brig.-Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, is a bulky volume of 720 ample pages of which 656 are devoted to the details of river and harbor work, on which \$18,485,208.36 was expended during the last fiscal year, and for which \$25,217,800 is asked for the year to come.

There were 126 officers in the Corps of Engineers, June 30, 1900. One officer has died during the year, Benyard; Ludlow is now a Brigadier General; Mahan has been retired, and Carter dismissed; 14 officers and two companies of engineers were on duty abroad. An increase in the number of officers is earnestly recommended.

Since the recommendations of the Endicott Board in 1886 projects for permanent seacoast defenses have been adopted for thirty localities. No increase in this number has been made during the past year. Work is in progress upon plans for the defense of Chesapeake Bay at Cape Henry; Porto Rico and Hawaii.

Stimulated by the large appropriations of more recent years and the war with Spain, our seacoast defenses are to-day, ten years after the actual commencement of work, about 50 per cent. completed. Twenty-five of our principal harbors have now a sufficient number of heavy guns and mortars mounted to permit of an effective defense against naval attack. During the past fiscal year considerable progress has also been made toward the installation of an adequate rapid-fire armament, which is now a matter of first importance. Although rapid-fire guns were proposed in the earlier projects, no definite numbers or calibers were assigned until 1896, since which time nearly all of the earlier projects have been subjected to one or more revisions, resulting in the incorporation of a definite program as to the rapid-fire armament, a reduction in the number and caliber of the heavy guns, a reduction in the number of mortars, and the general elimination of armored defenses. These revisions have resulted in marked economies without any sacrifice to the defensive requirements, and they will be continued as changes in ordnance and ships or other causes may render desirable.

Existing projects provide for 480 guns of 8, 10, 12 and 16-inch caliber, 850 R.-F. guns of from 6-pounder to 6-inch caliber, and 900 mortars, costing altogether \$50,000,000. Thus far \$22,142,212.62 has been appropriated for coast batteries. Up to the present time provision has been made for emplacing 309 heavy guns, 368 R.-F. guns and 372 12-inch mortars. The report says:

"The deficiency act of July 7, 1898, provides funds for mounting 25 each of 5-inch and 6-inch Brown segmental wire-wound rapid-fire guns on navy-pattern mounts. Although considerable delay was experienced in securing the necessary data from the Chief of Ordnance, the emplacements for the 5-inch guns are now either completed or under construction. No guns or mounts have yet been delivered. The required information relating to the 6-inch guns has not yet been furnished, notwithstanding that over two years have elapsed since the contract for manufacture of these guns was made. It is understood that the contractors alone are responsible for this state of affairs."

Attention is again invited to the urgent necessity for an increase of the Artillery arm of the service. The ordnance and the mechanical and electrical appliances of the new batteries require for their proper maintenance a degree of care and attention unknown in the case of the old-type works, and which it is almost impossible to realize from the small available force of artillery scattered in small detachments over our extensive seaboard.

For continuing the work of construction of gun and mortar batteries in accordance with approved projects an estimate of \$4,360,000 is submitted, of which sum \$200,000 is intended for the construction of defenses at San Juan, Porto Rico.

It is expected that the various sea walls provided for will be completed during the present working season. Work has been begun upon the protecting parapets for the dynamite batteries at Sandy Hook, Fishers Island and Port Royal. With 25 range finder stations now under way there will be 55 out of the 177 projected; \$150,000 is asked for this work; \$500,000 is asked to continue the work of procuring sites.

It is expected that all required torpedo material to enable a quick and effective defense to be made will be stored at each harbor before the close of 1900. Projects for improvement are constantly under consideration by a Board on the Torpedo System.

Summaries of the detailed reports of district officers are given in General Wilson's report. The estimate of appropriations is as follows:

Construction of gun and mortar batteries	\$4,560,000
Installation of range and position finders	150,000
Land for fortifications	\$4,710,000
Protection, preservation and repair of fortifications	500,000
Plans for fortifications	100,000
Supplies for seacoast defenses	5,000
Sea walls and embankments	25,000
Filling in Fort Delaware Reservation	155,000
Torpedoes for harbor defense; purchase of submarine mines and necessary appliances to operate them, and to continue torpedo experiments	120,000
	100,000
Total	5,715,000
For equipment of engineer troops	25,000
For civilian assistants to engineer officers	25,000

The supervision of the harbor of New York is in charge of an officer of the Navy, Lieut.-Comdr. John C. Fremont, who is under the Secretary of War and reports to the Chief of Engineers. His report appears in an appendix with the reports of the Mississippi and Missouri River and California Debris Commission.

The supply of water for the District of Columbia must be increased or its use restricted. Including a balance available, \$430,149.79 is required to complete providing an additional supply, besides \$700,000 to be expended during the year on a filtration plant.

Considerable work has been done toward securing a military map of the whole Philippine archipelago, but it is still in the initiatory stage owing to the small force available. The climate is very hard on all material, and the white ants play havoc with the advance guard pontoon train used in road repair and bridge building. A topographical map of Porto Rico has been begun.

The Corps of Engineers has had charge of the erection of a monument near Sioux City, Iowa, to Sergt. Charles Floyd of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

The Carter case gives interest to the statement that the amount expended on Savannah Harbor up to June 30, 1890, was \$5,775,547.25. A channel of 20 feet

was obtained, but shoaling has since been rapid. The removal of 800,000 cubic yards of material by dredging has barely kept pace with the shoaling, one place showing only 19½ feet of water at mean low tide.

INFECTED MOSQUITOES AND YELLOW FEVER

In connection with the official recommendations as to the destruction of mosquitoes, which we publish elsewhere, there is much interest in the conclusions about the propagation of yellow fever drawn by the board of Army medical officers appointed last summer by the Surgeon General to investigate the acute infectious diseases prevalent in Cuba. They present the theory that the disease is spread by infected mosquitoes. The board's conclusions were announced to the American Public Health Association at its meeting in Indianapolis and are printed in the Philadelphia "Medical Journal." The members of the board were Surg. Walter Reed and A. A. Surges, James Carroll, A. Agramonte and Jesse W. Lazear. It proceeded under orders to Columbia Barracks at Quemados, in the Province of Havana, and began its work on June 25, opportunities being provided by the existence of an epidemic of yellow fever in that town.

The board took up the theory first advanced twenty years ago by Dr. Carlos J. Finlay, of Havana, that yellow fever is propagated by mosquitoes. It was led to this partly by the observations made by Dr. Henry R. Carter, of the Marine Hospital Service, during the outbreak in Mississippi a few years ago.

A supply of mosquitoes was inoculated with yellow fever. Experiments with them were made on eleven non-immune persons, with no appreciable results in nine cases, but with positive inoculation in two. Of these one was Dr. Carroll, of the board, who suffered from a severe attack of the fever; he may, however, have been exposed to other means of infection.

Dr. Lazear, another member of the board, was bitten in the middle of August by an inoculated mosquito with no disturbance to his health. He thought himself immune. In the middle of September he was bitten on the back of the hand by a stranger mosquito, whose variety was undetermined. He deliberately let the insect stay until it had satiated its hunger, was taken down with the fever and died within a fortnight. Though this was not one of the mosquitoes under observation, it, of course, had had opportunity enough to become infected from the patients before biting Dr. Lazear.

Two cases among its own members naturally impressed the board and led to its making the following conclusions: "First—The blood taken during life from the general venous circulation, on various days of the disease, in eighteen cases of yellow fever, successfully studied, has given negative results as regards the presence of bacillus icteroides.

"Second—Cultures taken from the blood and organs of eleven yellow fever cadavers have also proved negative as regards the presence of this bacillus.

"Third—Bacillus icteroides (Sanarelli) stands in no causative relation to yellow fever, but, when present, should be considered as a secondary invader in this disease."

"From the second part of our study of yellow fever we draw the following conclusion:

"The mosquito serves as the intermediate host for the parasite of yellow fever, and it is highly probable that the disease is only propagated through the bite of this insect."

Major J. R. Kean, Surgeon, U. S. V., Chief Surgeon, Department of Western Cuba, in an official communication to the Adjutant General of the Department published in Circular 8, dated Quemados, Cuba, Oct. 15, 1900, gives some valuable information relative to the means to be taken for the extermination of mosquitoes, and General Lee, commanding the Department, directs that the recommendations be carried out.

Surgeon Kean says: "The role of the mosquito in the transmission of certain diseases is now well established. The evidence is now perfect and conclusive that malaria, as well as filarial infections, are carried by this insect, and there are reasons to suspect that it may be connected with the transmission of yellow fever also.

Every consideration of prudence as well as comfort demands, therefore, the protection from them of the commands at all posts. It is believed that this can be done with a very slight expenditure of time and trouble by the enforcement of post commanders of two precautions, namely:

"1. The enforcement of the use of mosquito bars in all barracks and especially in all hospitals.

"2. The destruction of the larvae or young mosquitoes, commonly known as 'wiggletails' or 'wigglers' by the use of petroleum on the water where they breed.

"The mosquito does not fly far, and seeks shelter when the wind blows; so it is usually the case that every community breeds its own supply of mosquitoes, in water barrels, fire buckets, or undrained puddles, post holes, etc. An application of one ounce of kerosine to each fifteen square feet of water once a month will destroy not only all the young, but the adults who come to lay their eggs. The water in any cistern or tank is not affected in the least for drinking or washing purposes if only it is drawn from below and not dipped out. For pools or puddles of a somewhat permanent character draining or filling up is the best remedy. It is recommended that the medical officer who makes the sanitary inspections at each post be charged with the supervision of the details of these precautions."

THE CASE OF OBERLIN M. CARTER.

The case of Oberlin M. Carter once more looms into prominence. The War Department, at the request of the Attorney General, has directed Gen. J. W. Clous, Judge Advocate, Department of the East, to go to Leavenworth to represent the Government in new habeas corpus proceedings instituted by I. S. Carter and Frank P. Blair, his attorney, in behalf of Carter.

Grounds upon which the new request for a writ of habeas corpus is based are in substance as follows:

First—That no evidence was adduced before the court-martial to show any crime committed by Carter.

Second—That the sentence imposed was wholly illegal and void, because the money paid out in the Savannah Harbor improvements, of which he had charge, was paid for purposes authorized by law.

Third—That the charge of embezzlement was made against him under the general articles of war, while, if judicable at all, the offense was under the sixtieth article.

Fourth—That having been dismissed the service and degraded, and having paid a fine, his further detention was illegal and void.

Fifth—That under the conviction he could be sen-

tenced only to fine and dismissal or imprisonment, but not cumulatively to both.

It is further averred that, the President having disapproved certain portions of the findings and still having approved the sentence, the sentence executed is therefore not that of the court. Lastly it is contended that Carter was indicted in the U. S. Court in Georgia, with B. D. Green and the Gaynor brothers, and that the case is now proceeding in Savannah.

Hearing in the case will begin Nov. 9 before U. S. Circuit Judge Thayer and Judge Hook, of the U. S. District Court. It is said it will be shown for the Government that all the points raised have already been adjudicated by the U. S. Circuit Court for the S. D. of New York, by the Circuit Court of Appeals and by the U. S. Supreme Court.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The answer of the United States to the Anglo-German compact was made public by the State Department on Oct. 31. As to the two clauses referring to the assurance of freedom of trade at the ports and on the littoral of China and to the desire to maintain intact all Chinese territory, Secretary Hay says this country had already adopted both these principles. Regarding the third clause in which the two countries in the compact reserve the right to come to an understanding in the event of an attempt by any power to seize territory, Mr. Hay declines to express an opinion since the question involves relations between the two governments. This third clause is a matter of much speculation at the other foreign offices and is considered as a probable obstacle to complete accord.

There is no change in the situation in China. Gen. Gaselee telegraphed from Pao-tung-fu on Oct. 22 announcing that he had established an international commission to inquire into the murder of the missionaries and railway officials. Several small expeditions have been sent out from Peking and Tien-Tsin to rid districts of Boxers. Several small fights are reported. Field Marshal von Waldersee has recalled the allied column from Pao-tung-fu to Peking. The report of the suicide of Yu-Hsien, the fanatical governor of the province of Shan-Si, has come from several sources. He is one of the officials whose punishment has been demanded by the Powers.

THE CHESNEY GOLD MEDAL.

The following correspondence appears in the last number of the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, dated Oct. 15, 1900:

"31 May, 1900.

"Sir:—The Council of the Royal United Service Institution of Great Britain, of which I am President, have requested me to be the medium of communicating to you a resolution, which was carried at a recent meeting of that body.

"The Gold Medal, founded in memory of the late Sir George Chesney, a distinguished officer of the Royal Engineers, is to be awarded from time to time on the decision of the Council of the Royal United Service Institution, to the author who has produced an original literary work treating of Naval or Military Science and Literature, and which has a bearing on the welfare of the British Empire.

The first award of the medal having come under the consideration of the Council, it was resolved that you should be invited to accept the distinction in consideration of the three great works, of which you are the author:—"The Influence of Sea Power upon History," "The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire," and "The Life of Nelson."

It is a matter of satisfaction to me to be the means of assuring you that the award has been made by the unanimous will of the Royal United Service Institution of this country, which was founded and is maintained, for the promotion of Naval and Military Art, Science and Literature in the British Empire.

I am sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE,
President.

Captain A. T. MAHAN, U. S. Navy.

Quogue, New York, 10th July, 1900.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge,
Sir:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 31st May, transmitting to me the Chesney Gold Medal, with the gratifying notification that the Council of the Royal United Service Institution have awarded it to me in recognition of the bearing of my works—"The Influence of Sea Power" and "The Life of Nelson"—upon the welfare of the British Empire.

In expressing my thanks it seems scarcely necessary to say how deeply I feel the personal honour of this distinction, conferred by the unanimous wish of a professional organization of the high standing of this, over which your Royal Highness presides. May I be permitted to add that I value even more highly, if that be possible, the assurance that, in such competent judgment, my works have contributed in some degree to the welfare of the British Empire, the strength of which is so essential to the cause of our English-speaking race, and of mankind in general.

I have the honour to be, with profound respect,
Your most obedient servant,
A. T. MAHAN,
Captain U. S. Navy.

No action has yet been taken by the Secretary of War on the recommendations of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification in the matter of the disappearing gun carriage, or in the matter of the adoption of a new field artillery gun of modern design. It will be remembered that the Board recommended that no more disappearing carriages be made for the use of this country, and in support of its views submitted ninety letters from prominent officers of the Artillery who condemn the universal use of carriages of this pattern by this Government. Mr. Root considers this a matter of the most vital importance, and hence will take no action until he has made himself thoroughly conversant with all the points at issue. As to the adoption of a new and modern gun for the field artillery, the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications recommended to the Secretary that a test be held in four months for the purpose of selecting the gun which proved to be the best for the service of this country. A copy of the circular letter defining the conditions of the test, which has been published in the Army and Navy Journal, was also submitted to the Secretary for his approval. No action has been taken in this matter. It seems to be the general belief, however, that four months is too short a time for manufacturers to get a gun suiting the conditions laid down ready for test.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1900.

The cadets defeated the football eleven of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., by a score of 6 to 0 in the game played here on Oct. 27. The weather was most unfavorable. Heavy rain in the morning made the ground soft, and the slippery condition of the ball made fumbling frequent. The first half lacked life, but the second showed spirited play on the part of both teams. The game was umpired by Stauffer, Vail acting as referee.

The following is the line up:

West Point.	Positions.	Williams
Smith, W. D., Captain.	Left End.	O'Neil
Farnsworth.	Left Tackle.	Simmons, Capt.
Boyers.	Left Guard.	Davenport
Bettison.	Centre.	Canter
Goodspeed.	Right Guard.	Huggins
Bunker.	Right Tackle.	Hatch
Hinkle.	Right End.	Wilbur
Casad.	Quarter Back.	Leggett
Lauson.	Left Half Back.	Graves
Phipps.	Right Half Back.	Jaecke
Phillips.	Full Back.	Dolph

General and Mrs. Wesley Merritt are expected at the post this week. Miss Cobb has been a guest of Mrs. Wilcox.

A cadet hop was given on the evening of Oct. 27 at which the following were among the guests: The Misses Davis, Banister, Roe, Lefferts, Lyman, Ennis, Cobb and Webster. In the afternoon several cadet teas were given. A tea was given by Mrs. and Miss Richardson, of New Orleans, at Prof. Echols' quarters. The Misses Davis and Banister assisted in entertaining the cadet guests of whom about a dozen were present representing the various classes.

An able and eloquent sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, New York, on Sunday morning at the Cadet Chapel.

Colonel and Mrs. Edgar W. Bass who have been guests of Prof. and Mrs. Edgerton, left early in the week for their winter quarters in New York City.

The following is a list of the principal football games played Saturday, Oct. 27, with scores: Navy, 15; Lehigh, 10; Pennsylvania, 41; Chicago, 0; Columbia, 5; Yale, 12; Harvard, 17; Indiana, 5; Princeton, 38; Brown, 0; West Point, 6; Williams, 0.

The following is a list of games played at West Point this season up to date, the West Point being given first: Sept. 29, Tufts, 5-0; Oct. 6, Pennsylvania State College, 0-0; Oct. 13, Trinity College, 28-0; Oct. 17, De La Salle Institute, 11-0 (Cadets "C" team); Oct. 20, Harvard University, 0-20; Oct. 27, Williams College, 6-0.

The games scheduled for Oct. 10 and 24 with the Riverview Military Academy and Stevens Institute teams, respectively, were not played.

The game with Yale to be played on Saturday, Nov. 3, will be the game of the greatest interest until the final contest of the season with Annapolis on Franklin Field, Dec. 1.

FROM GUAM.

Commander Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., Governor of Guam, in a letter to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy dated September 21, says that nothing of special interest has transpired since his last report. Early in August a committee was appointed, consisting of two commissioned officers of the Navy and the Treasurer of Guam, to examine into and report on the existing laws and customs relating to fees of all kinds. It appears quite possible that in some cases the use of the revenue stamp may prove a convenient method of imposing a tax upon documents, in lieu of the present system of collecting a fee in money.

In regard to the Naval Station, the health of the Command remains good. The erection of the ice plant progresses satisfactorily.

During recent bad weather there, which lasted two weeks, the British ketch Frolic went on a reef, but was gotten off by the Yosemite's boats, and moved to a more sheltered part of the harbor. On Sept. 11, the American brigantine J. D. Spreckles also went on a reef. She signalled for assistance, which was promptly answered by Lieutenant Mayer, at the time in command of the Yosemite, and the boats of this ship, with kedges, warped her into a secure berth. The agent of the Western American Co., owners of the Spreckles, is alive to the services rendered by the officers and men of the Yosemite, and recognizing that he could not pay for them, very handsomely offered to deposit \$100 to the credit of any Service institution named, which offer Commander Schroeder felt constrained to decline, although appreciating it. The Spreckles sailed for San Francisco on the 13th. The Army transport Siam arrived on September 14, bringing mail, and certain supplies for Yards and Docks, and sailing for Manila on the following day.

Commander Schroeder, Sept. 8, 1900, issued "Post Office Order No. 1," giving directions as to the sale of stamps and the manner of keeping account of the receipts.

EXPERIENCES OF A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

Julian Ralph, writing in the November "Century" of war correspondents' risks, describes the adventures of a certain artist in the Boer War, and says: "At the battle of Graspan, after establishing himself in a nice, safe, and commanding position, he found himself, in half an hour, amid such a hail of bullets that it seemed as if all Boerdom had singled him out for a mark for its concentrated desire for slaughter. He lay still with becoming dignity, and found himself alive at the end of the fight—alive, and resolved, with all the strength of his will, never again, while he lived, to mix his body up with flying bullets. At Modder River, in some manner which I have forgotten, he was suddenly pursued by shells and flying shrapnel, and made his way out of that danger, only to find himself under such Mauser fire that the bullets came in ropes. It was fun to hear him talk about the duty of correspondents after this second experience. He canvassed the corps of correspondents at short intervals, and reported to each one that all the rest were resolved with him never to get under fire again.

"And then came the fight at Magersfontein. There was the advance in black and rainy night, then the grayish threat of dawn, then the hellish fusillade from the Boer trenches at the Highlanders, only a few rifle-lengths away. After that the panic, confusion, the awful dropping of scores upon scores of dead men, the reeling of ever so many wounded, the stampede to the rear, the shouting of the officers trying to restore order. And, finally, there was the artist, tumbled, mud-stained, breathless, but still with the same round, cherubic face, and the same

grave, well considered speech. He was coming out of the jaws of death. He had been in the thick of the hell which, for a minute or two, daunted the tigers of the British Army.

"But I believe that in the London magazine I said it was not necessary for a war correspondent to incur danger on the battlefield. I have altered that opinion. It makes me laugh at myself when I put side by side the view I then held and the experience I have since gained."

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Oct. 29, 1900.

After a few days of target practice, about sixty recruits have returned to the post in command of Lieut. E. H. Yule.

In honor of her birthday, Miss Stewart recently gave to the young ladies of the post, and a few town guests, a delightful luncheon.

Major W. O. Owen, surgeon, U. S. A., left during the week for his home on a month's leave. His family will remain at the post.

Mr. William Morgan, of New York, for the past few days has been the guest of Mrs. Kieffer.

Early last week Major Owen and wife gave a dinner party to several of the garrison people.

The son of Major Stewart is suffering several weeks confinement from a badly sprained ankle received in a football game between the University of Cincinnati and the Ohio State University.

Lieutenant Ely has fitted up for the soldiers a fine club in a suite of vacant rooms in the band quarters. The room is furnished plainly but artistically, and affords many pleasant hours for the men. Besides the library, writing desks, games, etc., there is in connection a very nice lunch stand.

The November "Century," beginning the magazine's thirty-first year, displays some beautiful examples of color printing in a number of water-color sketches by Harry Fenn, in illustration of a paper by Maurice Thompson entitled "My Mildwinter Garden." Three richly colored reproductions show the work of "A New Sculptor," Hendrick Christian Andersen. In this issue Bishop Potter in his second paper on "The East of Today and To-morrow," considers "The Problem of the Philippines." He regards it largely as a question of church and State. Hamlin Garland begins a novelette, "Her Mountain Lover," describing the adventures of a typical Western American, sent to London to float mining stock. Short stories appear, by Frank R. Stockton, David Grey, Charles Dudley Warner, Arthur Colton and others. Julian Ralph writes of "A Yankee Correspondent in South Africa." Dr. W. T. Hornaday of "The New York Zoological Park, and Bronson Howard of "Our Schools for the Stage." There is much other matter of interest in this excellent number.

One of our well-informed correspondents at Santiago de Cuba takes exception to the statement in the Havana "Post," of recent date, concerning Col. W. M. Black's work in that city. The article in question made it appear that Col. Black had freed Santiago of fever. Our correspondent points out that "Col. Black's presence in Santiago comprised less than ten days. There has been no yellow fever in Santiago since December, 1899—thanks more to Major L. C. Carr, Surgeon, U. S. V., Chief Surgeon, in carrying out the orders of Col. S. M. Whitside, 10th Cav., Dept. Comdr., than to any other person. The present year is the first in sixty that there has been no fever in Santiago. Providence Col. Whitside and Major Carr have had the worry and labor, and to them belongs the credit."

As foreshadowed in the Army and Navy Journal of last week, orders have been issued discontinuing the Division of Cuba and establishing the Department of Cuba. Gen. Leonard Wood is placed in command of the new Department. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is relieved from the command of the Department of Western Cuba, which has been abolished under the new order, and he is ordered to command the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha. Major Gen. E. S. Otis has been assigned to command the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago.

General Castro, Secretary of War of San Salvador, Central America, has been tried by court-martial and executed for an attempt at a coup d'etat, by which he hoped to become President. Trusting in the obedience of his inferior officers, the Secretary of War issued a military pronouncement. His subordinates, however, while apparently agreeing to his proposals, quietly took the necessary steps to prevent the success of the undertaking, and when General Castro presented himself at the barracks to harangue the troops he was placed under arrest.

Brig.-Gen. M. I. Ludington and Col. C. Bird, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., returned to Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, from New York, after an inspection of the transports Buford and Kilpatrick. They expressed themselves as very much pleased with the condition and equipments of the vessels. Each ship is provided with 1,000 berths, and will carry a large number of recruits, as well as officers and other passengers. The Buford will start on Nov. 7, and will be followed by the Kilpatrick a week later.

PERSONALS.

Dr. W. C. Shannon, U. S. A., has changed his address to Phoenix, Ariz.

Mrs. Frank D. Baldwin and Mrs. Williams-Foote, with family, will sail on the transport Buford for Manila Nov. 7.

Mrs. J. A. Snyder and her niece, Miss Cadella Snyder, have returned to their home at 1834 Jefferson Place, Washington, D. C.

Engineer Maccarty, U. S. N., and Mrs. Maccarty will have with them during the winter, Mrs. Irving A. Fiske, mother of Mrs. Maccarty.

Gen. J. F. Weston, U. S. A., Acting Commissary General of Subsistence, visited New York this week, making his headquarters at the Grand Hotel.

Lieut. Col. J. B. McLean, British Royal Artillery, was married Oct. 31 at Brookline, Mass., to Miss Anna Perkins Slade, daughter of Mrs. Daniel Slade.

Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., returned to New York Oct. 31 from an extensive tour in the West, so as to be ready for his birthday celebration on Nov. 8.

Capt. S. W. Dunning, 16th U. S. Inf., is at 118 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. H. W. Parker, 2d U. S. Cav., has joined his regiment at Matanzas, Cuba.

Chaplain S. M. Merrill, U. S. A., retired, residing at Jasper, Ga., reached his 66th birthday Oct. 28.

The friends of Col. J. C. Gilmore, U. S. A., are glad to hear he is better and able to go out driving.

Mrs. W. H. Johnson is now located at 3547 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo., where she will spend the winter with her children.

Lieut. R. P. Rifenberck, Jr., 16th Inf., on an extended leave from the Philippines, is at the Roanoke Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gen. John G. Parke, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Parke, have returned to their home on Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Jno. Fraser Luby, U. S. N., now on sick leave, has been a short time in Washington, accompanied by his wife, his address being the Ebbitt.

Mrs. Reed, wife of Captain Reed, U. S. A., has quarters at the Washington Barracks during her husband's absence in the Philippines.

Capt. Samuel Reber, U. S. A., and Mrs. Reber have been visiting Mrs. Miles, the mother of Mrs. Reber, at 1736 N street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Misses Lee, daughters of General Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A., are visiting friends in Washington, D. C., en route to joining their father at his new station, Omaha.

Mrs. Wood, wife of Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., has been in Washington, D. C., at her home in Rhode Island Ave., previous to joining General Wood in Havana.

The Misses Hoy, daughters of Pay Inspector James Hoy, U. S. N., have returned from a visit to New York, are again at their home 1213 Conn Ave., Washington, D. C., for the winter.

Mrs. Hoes, wife of Chaplain R. R. Hoes, U. S. N., is passing this winter with her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Governer, at their home, 1636 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D. C.

Major J. P. Story and Capt. T. R. Adams of Major General Brooke's staff, were in New London this week, in connection with the erection of barracks and quarters at certain of the fortifications in that vicinity.

Major W. J. White, Quartermaster, U. S. V., arrived in New Orleans, La., this week and took charge of the Q. M. Depot in that city relieving Col. J. W. Scully, A. Q. M. G., who will soon be retired for age.

Mrs. Thorndyke, formerly Miss Rachel Sherman, daughter of the late General Sherman, U. S. A., has been in Washington, D. C., visiting her sister, Miss Lizzie Sherman, at the apartments in the Portland.

Col. John I. Rodgers, 5th Art., commandant of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., indomitable in peace as in war, has inaugurated a campaign against the "dives" in the vicinity of the post, which are so hurtful to the discipline of the men.

Chief Engineer Williamson, U. S. N., retired, Mrs. and the Misses Williamson have returned to their home 2006 R street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Hancock, who was formerly Miss Jeanie Williamson, will pass the winter with them.

Miss Octavia Wheaton, daughter of Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. A., will be maid of honor at the marriage in New York, Nov. 21, in the Church of the Holy Communion, of Miss Katharine Van Vichten Miller to Mr. James Bayard Speyers.

Mrs. Paul B. Malone, wife of Lieut. Paul B. Malone, 13th U. S. Inf., who has been residing with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kerwin, N. Y. City, will leave New York on the transport Kilpatrick about Nov. 10 with her two children to join her husband at Dagupan, P. I.

Lieut. James M. Grimes, U. S. N., retired, has been living in Peoria, Ill., for several years, and reports his health as about the same as last season. He seldom goes far from his native town on account of the precarious condition in which his nervous system has been for so long.

Harry S. Howard, son of Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., who has just been admitted to practice at the Vermont bar, will go to New York for a short time to be with his father on the occasion of the celebration of his birthday and will then practice law in Burlington where he has opened an office with his father.

Capt. C. R. Noyes, Adj. 9th U. S. Inf., who has been spending his leave at Chicago, Ill., left that place on Oct. 30 for Peking, China, to join his regiment, going via Vancouver, B. C., and Canadian Pacific line to Nagasaki, Japan. Mrs. Noyes will accompany him as far as Nagasaki, where she will take up residence for the time being.

The Rev. H. W. Jones, chaplain of the United States training ship Monongahela, lying at Old Point, has just been honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Wake College, North Carolina. The degree was conferred on him because he was chaplain of the only ship named for a Southern State which took part in the Santiago engagement, the battleship Texas.

Major R. E. L. Michie, Adjutant General of the Department of Western Cuba, Quemados, just ordered discontinued, will again be with his chief, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who takes command of the department of Missouri, headquarters in Omaha, Major Michie having been ordered there as Adjutant General of the Department. Major Michie, like General Lee, is a Virginian.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending Oct. 31: Mrs. A. K. Arnold, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. P. Arnold, U. S. A.; Capt. P. C. Harris, U. S. A.; Lieut. F. B. Bassett, Jr., U. S. A.; Admiral J. A. Howell, U. S. N.; Gen. J. I. Rodgers, U. S. A.; Capt. W. A. Mercer, U. S. A.; Lieut. F. F. Roberts, U. S. M. C.; A. C. Rogers, U. S. M. C.; Surg. W. H. Bucher, U. S. N.

After much correspondence with the insurgent chief in Holo Province, Panay, P. I., Major Guy V. Henry, 26th Inf., U. S. V., on Aug. 23 secured the release of Private Carl A. Savage, Co. G, 26th Inf., U. S. V., who had been held a prisoner by them since June 7, 1900. Private Savage states that he received the best treatment from his captors it was in their power to give, but he is very glad to get back to the Americans once more.

Major F. H. E. Ebbstein, U. S. A., retired, who was recently waited upon by a committee from the Board of Officers of the 23d Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., with a tender of the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment unanimously offered by the Board of Officers, concluded, after giving the matter consideration, that he would not be enabled to give the position the attention it deserved and therefore felt compelled to decline the nomination, which had come to him generously and unsolicited.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. G. A. Youngberg, 3d Art., visited friends at Governors Island, Oct. 30.

Capt. David Price, 1st Art., left Sullivan's Island, S. C., this week for the North on a short leave.

Lieut. H. P. Wilbur, 5th Art., on a short leave from Fort Hamilton, is resting at South Bethlehem, Pa.

Secretary of the Navy Long, accompanied by his son Pierce spent this week at Colorado Springs and vicinity.

Major Geo. S. Grimes, 2d Art., now visiting in the United States from Cuba has had his leave extended one month.

Ordinance Sergt. Marius Petersen, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Winthrop, Boston, Mass., Oct. 26, and took charge of the post.

Lieut. J. M. Williams, 7th Art., of Fort Williams, Me., was a visitor early in the week to Northwood Narrows, New Hampshire.

Lieut. F. M. Cooke, 5th Art., whose battery will shortly leave Fort Wadsworth for Porto Rico, is on a short farewell visit to friends at Louisburg, N. C.

Capt. J. L. Chamberlain, Adjutant 1st Art., on leave from Sullivan's Island, S. C., is visiting in Washington, D. C., with quarters at the Army and Navy Club.

Capt. Euclid B. Frick, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., relinquished duty at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and left for San Juan, P. R., to report to the department commander, General Davis, for duty.

Field Marshal Wolsey is quoted as saying at the close of a recent lecture on the South African war by Winston Spencer Churchill that the British officer is the finest fighting man in the world and a born leader of men.

Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty on the staff of Admiral Dewey and as a member of the General Board of the Navy. Commander Rodgers recently returned from the Asiatic station.

Among those wounded Oct. 21 at Nasugbu, Luzon, P. I., but slightly was Capt. Geo. W. Biegler, 28th Inf., U. S. V., a gallant Indian who served during the Spanish-American War as Captain 159th Indiana Infantry.

Major A. C. Taylor and Lieuts. A. M. Hunter and S. A. Kephart, 4th Art., the regimental board of examination, visited Fort Constitution, N. H., this week and were there joined by Capt. C. J. Bailey, 7th Art., Commandant of Fort Preble.

Naval Constructor Frank W. Hibbs, U. S. N., left Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., Oct. 18, for Puget Sound Naval Station. Before taking leave of the Mare Island Navy Yard he was presented with a set of engrossed resolutions by the draughtsmen and clerks of the department.

The Smithsonian Institute announces the receipt at the National Zoological Park of the following birds from Cuba: two flamingos, a spoonbill and a white ibis, presented by Major Charles A. P. Hatfield, Eighth Cavalry, U. S. A., on behalf of his daughter, Miss Helen Hatfield.

Rear Admiral Sampson, U. S. N., was in his office at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., Oct. 29, attending to his routine duties. The Admiral came down from his house looking stronger than he did before his recent illness in Washington. He put through several hours of business and it is reported looked no worse for the effort.

Mrs. W. P. Vose is at Ithaca, N. Y., visiting her son, Mr. Robert Emory Vose, who is a Cornell student. After Nov. 4 Mrs. Vose will be at the Grand Hotel, New York City, until the transport Kilpatrick sails for Manila, where she will visit her husband, Major W. P. Vose, 6th U. S. Art., and son, William Eugene Vose, A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A.

Dr. John H. Grant, Hospital Steward, U. S. A., retired, late Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., has been appointed by the New York State Commissioner of Agriculture, an Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture in charge of the 9th Division, comprising the counties of Erie, Niagara and Orleans, with headquarters at No. 891-893 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Grant is a veteran of the Civil War and stood No. 1 in the civil service eligible list.

The special dance at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Thursday evening, Oct. 25, was attended by Rear-Admiral Richard, commanding the French ships in the harbor; Rear-Admiral Farquhar, U. S. N.; Rear-Admiral Barker, commandant of the Navy Yard; Captain Jehul, of the Cecile, and Commander Le Bris, of the Suchet, accompanied by officers of the ship, in addition to other officers on duty at the yard. The building was decorated with American and French flags and palms and potted plants, and a supper was served by a Manhattan caterer.

Mrs. Grace Williams Dewey, of Oklahoma City, passed through Arkansas City Oct. 19 en route to Manila to join her husband, Dr. Dewey, who is a surgeon in the 38th United States Infantry. Mrs. Dewey is a sister-in-law of George Farrar, of Oklahoma City. Mr. and Mrs. Dewey were married in August, 1899, and in October the Doctor received his appointment and was ordered to proceed at once to the regiment. At that time there had been no provisions made for the wives of officers to accompany them, so the doctor left the Mrs. Dewey of only a few days and joined his regiment. Mrs. Dewey sailed on the transport Grant, from San Francisco, on Oct. 16.

Miss Bertha Allen, daughter of Governor-General Allen, of Porto Rico, was married Oct. 26 at San Juan, P. R., to Lieut. G. W. Logan, U. S. N., who is an aide-de-camp to Governor Allen. The ceremony took place at the Governor's residence. The house was profusely decorated with royal palms and flowers. There were 200 guests present. The bride wore white organdie and lace. Her sister, Mrs. Hobbs, was matron of honor, and Miss Shedd, of Lowell, Mass., was bridesmaid. Paymaster Brown was best man, and Dr. G. T. Smith, of the Mayflower, Governor Allen's despatch boat, acted as usher. The newly married couple after the wedding started on a tour of the island.

Dr. James Huston Hepburn, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., was quietly married Oct. 25 in Pittsburgh to Mrs. Mary Hess Beck of that city. During the Spanish war Dr. Hepburn, then in practice in Washington, served as major and surgeon in the 8th U. S. Vol. Inf., establishing the fine record for his regiment frequently cited by General Boynton of not having had a single case of typhoid fever in the command during its entire service, and not losing a single man from any cause whatever. After the muster out of the regiment Dr. Hepburn accompanied the 21st Inf. to the Philippines as acting assistant surgeon, and served there until the spring of 1900, when he was ordered to duty at Fort Bayard, N. M., where he is now stationed. Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn will be at home at Fort Bayard after Nov. 15.

Mrs. Angus, Mrs. Wilcox and Miss Angus will sail on the Kilpatrick from New York, Nov. 10.

After Nov. 15 Capt. and Mrs. W. N. Sage will be located at 4 B street, N. E. Washington, for the winter.

Mrs. George Le Roy Brown and family have joined Major Brown, 10th Inf., U. S. A., at Santiago, Cuba.

October 27 was the birthday of Governor Roosevelt and of Secretary Long. The former is forty-two, the latter sixty-two.

Col. M. P. Maus, U. S. A., and Capt. Harry Taylor, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., were at Fort Townsend, Washington, Oct. 22, on a hunting expedition.

Capt. W. H. Bertsch, Co. M, 4th U. S. Inf., will leave New York on transport Buford, which is expected to sail Nov. 7 for Manila, and will join his company at Cavite Viejo.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew will preside at the banquet to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria to Mayor York and Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., on Nov. 8, his seventieth birthday.

Capt. Will T. May, 15th Inf., recently called from Plattsburg Barracks to Crawfordsville, Indiana, by the death of his father, has received an extension of leave and will rejoin next week.

We feel sure that Omaha will give a right royal welcome to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee whose assignment to the command of the Dept. of the Missouri with headquarters in that city has been made this week.

Mrs. Crowninshield, wife of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, U. S. N., expects shortly to receive from the publishers her new book "The Archbishops of the Navy." Later it may be put upon the stage.

Mrs. J. W. Heavey and her two attractive little boys have been spending the month of October with Mrs. F. C. Kimball at Alfred, Me. She expects to rejoin Captain Heavey at Porto Rico the 1st of December.

The wedding of Lieut. R. M. Cutts, U. S. M. C., and Miss Margaret M. Pitts, niece of Capt. F. J. Drake, U. S. N., was celebrated at the residence of the bride-elect's uncle on Mare Island, Cal., Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 31.

Lieut.-Col. William Auman, 21st Inf., who is shortly to leave Buffalo for the Philippines has many friends in that city. A local paper referring to his departure says: "Buffalo will lose for a time only it is hoped one of her most valued citizens."

Miss Gertrude Eccleston, daughter of the Rev. J. C. Eccleston, of Staten Island, and sister of the wife of Capt. A. C. Blunt, 5th Art., will be married Nov. 15 to Mr. Chas. Barton. The wedding reception will be held at the quarters of Captain Blunt at Fort Wadsworth.

The beautiful and attractive home of Captain and Mrs. Charles G. Ayres, on New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C., has been leased to Admiral Watson, who will take possession early in December. Mrs. Ayres will spend this winter between Washington and New York.

Col. W. S. Muse, U. S. M. C., is among the many who delight in taking a jaunt on a bicycle, and on Oct. 21 he rode a bicycle from Perry Hall, Talbot County, through Easton, Preston and East New Market to Cambridge, Md., thirty-eight miles, and felt almost as fresh as when he started.

Capt. Frederick Bugher, a prominent citizen of Washington, D. C., who served during the Spanish-American War, was married in that city Oct. 25 to Mrs. Hiram Chittenden at the residence of Mrs. Washington McLean, grandmother of the groom, who is the son of Mrs. Ludlow, sister of Mrs. Dewey.

Under the will of the late John Sherman, which disposes of an estate valued at \$2,000,000, five of the six residuary legatees are nephews of the decedent, one son of each of his five brothers. This includes Tecumseh Sherman, son of the late Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman; \$100,000 is also left to General Sherman's heirs. Mrs. May Sherman McCullum, who is the sixth residuary legatee, receives \$100,000 additional.

In view of the significance of the Cuban Constitutional Convention, which assembles Nov. 5 in Havana, it is particularly interesting to hear what Gen. Leonard A. Wood thinks of Cuba's present condition. His article, "The Condition of Affairs in Cuba," which appears in the current issue of Collier's Weekly, is a clear, straightforward statement, emanating from the highest authority, and written with the brevity of a soldier and a man of action.

Capt. G. N. Whistler, 5th Art., commanding Fort Wadsworth, in a recent order compliments Pvt. John S. Maloney, Battery B, 5th Art., for his gallant and heroic conduct in jumping off the wharf with all his clothes on to save the life of a prisoner, Theodore S. Clark, and also compliments the command as a whole for the prompt and efficient manner in which it replied to fire call at a distant point of the reservation on two occasions, on the latter of which, although the fire was off the reservation, the command placed a stream of water on the fire before the arrival of the city fire department.

One of the prettiest weddings of the season was that on Oct. 27 at the Church of the Epiphany, New York, of Miss Adele Erben, daughter of Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U. S. N., to Mr. Charles Bell Gibson Gaillard. The fair bride was given away by her distinguished father. Among the many present were Admiral and Mrs. McCann, Admiral and Mrs. J. N. Miller, Admiral Barker and Mrs. Barker, Captain and Mrs. Theodore F. Kane, Dr. J. R. Tyron, Comdr. and Mrs. Deleahanty, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. D. Jerrold Kelley, Commander West, Commander Lillie, Captain and Mrs. Frank Wildes, Miss Wildes, Col. and Mrs. W. C. Church, Gen. and Mrs. George L. Gillespie, Gen. George Dandy, Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Dean, Col. and Mrs. Richards, Miss Richards, Col. and Mrs. Piper, Medical Inspector A. C. Rhoades and Mr. Loyall Farragut.

A dinner was given on Oct. 26 by the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn for Rear-Admirals Farquhar and Barker and the captains in command of the warships in New York Harbor. At the close of the dinner it was suggested by James McKeen, president of the club, that a monument should be erected in honor of the late Rear Admiral Philip. The suggestion was heartily approved by every one present. Mr. McKeen also spoke of the movement to raise a Philip memorial fund of \$100,000, the interest of which is to go to Mrs. Philip, to be devoted after her death to the maintenance of the naval branch of the Y. M. C. A., in which Admiral Philip was greatly interested. Among those present were Rear Admiral N. H. Farquhar, commander of the North Atlantic Squadron; Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Capt. A. S. Snow, of the New York; Capt. W. M. Folger, of the Kearsarge; Capt. C. J. Train, of the Massachusetts; Capt. H. C. Taylor, of the receiving ship Vermont; Comdr. William Swift, Comdr. C. H. West, senior aid to the commandant of the Navy Yard; Comdr. H. W. Lyon, Capt. Ralph Aston, U. S. N.

Capt. Sebree Smith, 3d Art., on leave from Fort Stevens, Oregon, has for present address Lock Box 27, Washington, D. C.

Ord. Sergt. J. J. Sweeney, U. S. A., on a short furlough from Ship Island, Miss., is visiting at 2324 7th street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Col. R. M. O'Reilly, Dep. Surgeon General, U. S. A., lately visiting friends in Pennsylvania, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 27.

Capt. O. W. Farenholt, U. S. N., who has been sick in the hospital at Cavite, has regained his health and has been ordered to command the Monadnock.

Capt. C. J. Bailey, 7th Art., commandant of Fort Preble, Me., visited Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week and afterwards returned to his post.

Gen. J. H. Wilson now in China with Major General Chaffee has been ordered home, his services there under the present negotiations being no longer needed.

C. M. Cotterman, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has been selected as Director General of Posts in the Philippines to succeed F. W. Vaille, resigned.

Capt. Henry W. Carpenter, U. S. M. C., is in Washington for the remainder of the season on waiting orders, his address being in care of Marine Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Passed Asst.-Paymaster Sam. Bryan, U. S. N., has completed his duty as fleet paymaster on the Brooklyn and has been transferred to the U. S. S. Yorktown for the completion of his cruise.

Rear-Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, U. S. N., retired, master of the North Atlantic Squadron, transferred his flag on Oct. 27 from the New York to the Kearsarge, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Paymaster H. T. Skelding, U. S. N., retired, accompanied by his wife and daughter, is abroad on an extended tour of the continent, hoping to improve his health, which has been very poor for more than a year.

Col. Jacob Kline, 21st Inf., lately on leave at Plattsburg Barracks, arrived at Fort Slocum, N. Y., this week preliminary to sailing for Manila on the Buford about Nov. 5. He will be in command on the voyage to the Philippines.

Reports from the Asiatic Station show that Naval Cadet Bayard T. Bulmer, who is serving on that vessel at Manila as watch and division officer, is showing all the characteristics of an able officer and bids fair to make a name for himself.

Rear-Admiral Jas. A. Greer, U. S. N., retired, has returned from a summering in and around Newport and has re-opened his pleasant city residence, 2010 Hilkey Place, Washington, D. C., where he will remain until his transfer to Florida for the winter.

Lieut. Martin Beverington, U. S. N., who is in charge of the engineer department of the battleship Kentucky, was stationed at Washington for a full tour of shore duty previous to the present sea assignment, and has many friends there who wish him good fortune.

Chief Engineer Absalom Kirby, U. S. N., retired, visited Richmond, Va., last week and was much interested in going over the works of the W. R. Trigg Company. Chief Engineer Kirby resides in Washington, but has, since his retirement in February, 1898, done a large amount of travelling, especially in the Southern States.

Mrs. Chas. P. Perkins, wife of Commander Perkins, U. S. N., has rejoined her husband at the Washington Navy Yard after a pleasant visit to Saratoga, N. Y. The quarters occupied by Commander and Mrs. Perkins, in the Yard, have become the center of a pleasant circle of officers and their families who enjoy a good dinner and who are not averse to a quiet game of whist once a week.

The Naval Retiring Board disposed of two cases before it last week, the first being that of Surgeon Wm. H. Rush, U. S. N., who was retired on account of physical disability incurred in the line of duty. In the case of Comdr. Fernando P. Gilmore, U. S. N., the Board found that Comdr. Gilmore was not permanently disqualified for active service. He has been ordered to duty at the Port Orchard Naval Station, Washington.

On the fourth day of next March two officers well known to the Navy will retire from the active list, under the operation of law, and both officers will bear with them to the retired list the regrets and good wishes of many warm friends both in the service and in civil life. These officers are Rear-Admiral Philip Hichborn, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, who will reach the age of sixty-two years, and will be placed on the retired list with the rank of Rear-Admiral, and Pay Inspector Henry G. Colby, U. S. N., who will also reach the age of sixty-two years on the same date. It has occurred to very few officers to retire for age on the same date with others, for as numerous as are the birthdays in the Navy, similar dates are rare, and still rarer are ages identical. On the day following, March 5th, Pay Inspector Joel Porter Loomis will be retired for the same reason, having reached the retiring age of sixty-two years.

The Washington "Post" tells the story of an army romance which culminated in a joyful wedding at Manila late in August. The wedding was that of Miss Bessie Ray, of Fairbault, Minn., and 2d Lieut. Henry C. Merriam, lately promoted from the ranks and assigned to the 18th Inf. He is the son of Capt. Lewis Merriam, U. S. A., retired, of Washington, and is one of the youngest officers now in the permanent establishment. The ceremony was performed at the Anglo-American Church, within the Walled City, on Aug. 30, by the Rev. C. C. Pierce. The bride entered with Captain Parke, 21st Inf., as her escort, and was given away by that officer. Lieutenant Merriam was attended by Lieutenant Dudley, 4th Cav. Among those present were Captain Parmenter, of the 21st Inf., and Mrs. Permenter, Colonel Bubb, Captain and Mrs. Roberts, Major and Mrs. Walcott and Captain Graves. The young couple left immediately for the island of Panay, where Lieutenant Merriam is now stationed. The wedding was the occasion of much rejoicing among their friends, because the two have been lovers for several years, beginning with the groom's attendance at the Shattuck Military School, at Fairbault, where he graduated in June, 1898, when eighteen years old, with high honors. Both his father and his uncle, Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A., have had notable military careers, beginning with service in the 20th Maine Inf. during the Civil War. He was to have had an appointment to West Point in 1896, but becoming enthusiastic for service during the Spanish war, he determined to enlist as a private and win his commission through the ranks. He began service with the 6th Art., and has been in the Philippines since April, 1899. At the time of his appointment as a Lieutenant he was sergeant in Battery H, 6th Art., and had been stationed most of the time in Manila. Mrs. Ray, the bride's mother, a widow and a woman of wealth, consented last December to go to Manila and reside there until young Merriam could obtain his commission. The young couple have many friends in Washington.

Capt. E. T. Strong, U. S. N., who has been on waiting orders at 19 South Pine street, Albany, N. Y., has been granted three months' sick leave.

The home of Comdr. A. B. Bates, U. S. N., and Mrs. Bates has been saddened by the arrival of a handsome daughter, born on Sept. 22 at League Island, Pa.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., contributes to the November number of the "North American Review" an article on "Asiatic Conditions and International Policies," which cannot fail of interest at this juncture.

Colonel and Mrs. Bentzoni have returned from the country to their old quarters at the Judson, 53 Washington Square, New York City, and expect to leave for their home in California early in December.

Col. Tully McCrea, 6th Art., on leave at Sacket Harbor for some months past, was expected in New York this week to sail for Manila about Nov. 10 on the Kilpatrick. He will be in command during the voyage.

The family of Lieut.-Comdr. Alfred Reynolds, U. S. N., have returned to Washington for the winter, following a pleasant summering in the country, and have reopened their home, 3015 Q street. Lieutenant-Comdr. Reynolds is serving aboard the U. S. S. Nashville, now in Chinese waters, under command of Comdr. Nathan E. Niles, U. S. N.

Lieut. William Gangwere Hannum, U. S. N., has been retired from the active list of the Navy on surgeon's certificate of disability. Lieutenant Hannum was recently attached to the Asiatic Station, but returned from Manila, and has been on sick leave at Jamaica, L. I., since his arrival in the country. Lieut. Hannum was appointed to the Naval Academy from Pennsylvania in 1872.

"Marine Engineering," of New York, published in its October issue the second and last installment of the prize essay read before the United States Naval Institute by Lieut. R. H. Jackson, U. S. N., on "Torpedo Craft (United States and Foreign): Types and Employment." Some time ago we gave an exhaustive review of Lieutenant Jackson's ideas as expressed in his essay.

RECENT DEATHS.

Gen. Daniel Marsh Frost who died at St. Louis, Oct. 31, was graduated from West Point in 1844 and appointed to the 1st Art. He was transferred to the Mounted Rifles, served in the Mexican war and was brevetted 1st Lieutenant for gallantry at Cerro Gordo. He resigned in 1853, and when the Civil War broke out joined the Confederate Army and rose to the rank of Brigadier General. He was one of the best known residents of St. Louis.

Mr. Mandeville Morner who died in New York, Oct. 28, was a son of Surg. Gen. Thomas Gardner Morner, U. S. A., who died in 1853 and of a well-known family. He was a member of the Veteran Corps of Artillery of the Military Society of the war of 1812, which body attended the funeral, Nov. 1, from St. Thomas's Church.

Capt. Benjamin Brooke, U. S. A., retired, who died Oct. 18, 1900, at Radnor, Pa., was a native of that State and was appointed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., May 4, 1891. He was retired in 1898, and had since made Radnor his permanent residence.

Chas. E. Von Sothen of the Battalion of Engineers, who died Oct. 25 at Willet's Point, had for many years been the photographer at the engineer school and an extremely skillful one at that. He was a German and fought in the Franco-Prussian war and has relatives of rank in the German Army. He had almost completed his 30 years' service to make him eligible for retirement. He leaves a widow and several children. The funeral took place Sunday, Oct. 28, with full military honors.

The family of the late Gen. William Hays, U. S. A., announce with deepest sorrow the death in New York City September 18, 1900, of John Campbell Hays, the only son and brother.

The death of Mrs. William Harwar Parker in Washington, D. C., on the 27th ult., removes from naval society in the District of Columbia a most charming member and brings to mind that of her father, Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. N., who died several years ago. Mrs. Parker was the widow of Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Parker, U. S. N., who died in Washington, May 28, 1891, leaving a widow and three children, two sons and a daughter. The second son, William Harwar Parker, Jr., is an officer in the U. S. Marine Corps, and is on duty at the Portsmouth, N. H., barracks. Mr. Thornton J. Parker is in business and Miss Marian Parker was with her mother at the time of her death. Lieutenant Commander Parker was a member of the class graduating at Annapolis in 1896 and saw much foreign service during his active career in the Navy. Mrs. Parker was buried at Annapolis beside the remains of her husband.

Justin Hodge who died Oct. 24, 1900, at Riverton, Conn., served with distinction during the Mexican war as 1st Lieutenant and Q. M. of the 9th Inf. and during the Civil War from August, 1861, to October, 1863, as Captain and Assistant Q. M. of Vols. During a portion of that time he was Colonel of the 95th U. S. Colored Inf. organized in 1863 at Camp Parapet, La.

Capt. Fred M. Page, Porto Rico regiment, U. S. Vol. Inf., who died Oct. 26 at Las Animas hospital, Cuba, of yellow fever was a Virginian and linguist of note. He served during the Spanish-American war as a Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, was discharged May 12, 1899, and the following day was appointed Captain of the Porto Rican regiment. He went to Havana with the Evacuation Commission and remained on duty there.

Mr. Edward Dewey who died Oct. 26, 1900, at Montpelier, Vt., was a brother of Admiral George Dewey, and was 71 years of age. He served during the Civil War as Q. M. of the 8th Vermont Vol. Inf. with an excellent record. He leaves a wife and several children, one of whom is Lieut. Theodore G. Dewey, U. S. N.

Dr. Edward R. Squibb who died Oct. 26, 1900, at 152 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, served as an Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., from April 26, 1847, to Dec. 4, 1857, when he resigned. He then settled in Brooklyn and attained eminence in his profession.

Adj. Gen. William S. Stryker, of New Jersey, died at his residence in Trenton Oct. 29 of heart trouble. General Stryker was born in Trenton on June 6, 1836, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1858. He served as Major and aide-de-camp to Major General Gillmore of the 10th Corps throughout the Civil War, and participated in the capture of Morris Island and the attack on Fort Wagner. He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious services. He was appointed Adjutant General of New Jersey on April 12, 1867, and held that office till his death. General Stryker was admitted as a counsellor-at-law in Ohio, was prominent in the society of Cincinnati and was president of the Trenton Saving Fund. In June, 1899, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Princeton University. General

Stryker was an authority on Revolutionary history and had written several works on historical subjects.

Mrs. Joseph A. Scranton, of Scranton, Pa., wife of former Congressman Scranton, of Pennsylvania, and mother of Mrs. Tate, wife of Capt. D. L. Tate, 3d Cav., died suddenly on Monday, Oct. 22, of neuralgia of the heart at Scranton, Pa.

2d Lieut. Roy L. Fernald, 26th Inf., U. S. V., who was drowned Sept. 1 while attempting to cross the Jalaor River, Panay, P. I., served as an enlisted man in the 7th Inf. during the Santiago campaign and received a wound at the battle of El Caney. He was appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the 26th Inf., U. S. V., when that regiment was organized and served with it till the time of his death. The correspondent says: "It is reported that it fell to his lot to receive probably the hardest service of any officer in his regiment, and for any of which he was always ready and anxious. Under fire he was cool, brave, almost to rashness, and thoughtful of his men, these with his fine personal qualities and strict attention to duty, endeared him to all and makes his loss doubly sad."

The Acting Commissary General of Subsistence U. S. A., in a recent memorandum to his corps concerning the late Major M. R. Peterson, says: "By the death of Major Peterson the country loses a true and noble citizen, the Subsistence Department an energetic and painstaking official; his associates a loyal and devoted friend."

Among the remains of soldiers that arrived at San Francisco on the transport Meade Oct. 30 were the bodies of Lieuts. F. K. Meade and David G. Spurgin, both of the 21st Inf.

Gen. Benjamin Flagler, who has been ill with Bright's disease at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, died there on Oct. 30. General Flagler was chief of the Ordnance Department of the National Guard of the State of New York from 1895 to 1899. He was a brother of the late Gen. Daniel W. Flagler, U. S. A. Gen. Benjamin Flagler lived in Niagara Falls, N. Y., and took a prominent part in Niagara County Republican politics. He was appointed chief of the State Ordnance Department by Governor Morton and reappointed by Governor Black. General Flagler's duties were particularly arduous during the Spanish-American War. His military training was obtained in the Civil War. He organized and was the captain of Co. A, 28th U. S. V., and served from 1861 until February, 1862, when he served as acting assistant adjutant-general of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division of the 5th Army Corps. Later he served in the Department of the Shenandoah and the 12th Army Corps. He was severely wounded in June, 1862, and the following Oct. 18 was discharged for disability. General Flagler was Collector of the Port of Niagara from 1878 to 1886. In 1888 he was a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. Three of General Flagler's brothers were Union soldiers during the Civil War.

Mr. Samuel Ames, who died in Providence, R. I., Oct. 25, of typhoid fever, was well known in Providence and throughout Rhode Island, coming from one of the oldest and most distinguished families. Named for his father, he was the youngest son of the late Samuel Ames, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1856 until his death in 1865, and of Mary Dorr, daughter of Sullivan Dorr and a sister of Thomas Dorr, leader of the People's party and of the Dorr rebellion of 1842. He was born in Providence April 10, 1849, and had always lived in that city. His brother, Gen. William Ames, the well-known manufacturer, who presented its first set of colors to the 1st R. I. U. S. Vol. Inf. in the Spanish War, is now the last of the five children. These were Sullivan D. Ames, a commander in the Navy, who died Nov. 22, 1880, during a visit to Providence, and who was in the class with Dewey in the Naval Academy; Gen. William Ames, Edward C. Ames, also a well-known lawyer; Mary B., wife of William Gordon Reed, and Samuel. At the age of 14 he received an appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy, and was graduated in the class of 1868. He passed through the grades of midshipman, ensign and master, when he resigned, Jan. 3, 1873, and returned to Providence to take up the profession of law. He entered the Harvard Law School in 1873, and was graduated in 1875. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, of which his brother, Edward C., was already a member. He entered the office of his brother and occupied the offices for the rest of his life. He was a member of the Squantum Association and of the University Club at the time of his death, and had been a member of the Hope Club, being also a member of the Providence Athletic Association when that club disbanded. He had a high place in Free Masonry, being a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, and of St. John's Commandery, No. 1, of Providence. He had a wide circle of acquaintances and was most highly respected.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Louis Le Sapier Young, U. S. N., retired, who died at Denver, Colo., on October 6, 1900, entered the U. S. Naval Academy from the 5th Congressional District of Louisiana in 1883, was graduated in 1887, and served at sea as naval cadet until September, 1888, when he resigned, preparing himself to enter the Navy in the Medical Corps. He received his commissions as assistant surgeon in 1891, as passed assistant surgeon in 1894 and as lieutenant in 1899. His last service was as volunteer surgeon on the U. S. S. Callao at the bombardment of Manila, and subsequently in the U. S. S. Baltimore and Raleigh at Manila. His health yielding to the treacherous climate of Manila, he was ordered home on sick leave in 1898, which sick leave was extended from time to time until November, 1899, when the Retiring Board found him incapacitated for active service as the result of an incident of the service, and he was placed on the retired list. After a stay of two years in the semi-arid region of the Rocky Mountains, from Denver to Guadalupe, Mexico, he had so far regained his health that he and his friends thought he would recover permanently, until the recent attack of pneumonia, which proved fatal. Mrs. Young, with her two small children, will reside at Goldman, Louisiana.

Major John G. Davis, Surgeon, U. S. V., whose death is reported from Manila, served in the Civil War as a hospital steward in the permanent establishment from Nov. 24, 1863, to Oct. 1, 1866. He had been previously a private in the 81st Indiana Vol. Inf. On June 13, 1898, he was appointed major and surgeon in the 7th Ind. Vol. Inf., and was appointed brigade surgeon, U. S. Vols., on Aug. 11, 1898.

THE PETERSON TRAGEDY IN HAVANA.

The following is an account of the death of Mrs. Peterson, widow of the late Major M. R. Peterson, whose husband died of yellow fever at Havana on Oct. 18: As the Major's end drew near Mrs. Peterson appeared to be greatly affected, and Major Gorgas states that she suffered great agony. Her mind seemed to be crazed by noting the great suffering of her husband

and she would talk with Major and Mrs. Gorgas in a peculiar strain. After Major Peterson died Mrs. Peterson, while she was greatly affected, gave signs of composure later on. When she retired to her room she enjoined Major Gorgas to see she was not disturbed. Not long after a pistol shot was heard in her room. The door was broken in and on the bed, lying as if asleep, was found Mrs. Peterson, with a small 32 calibre revolver in her hand. She was still breathing heavily, but quickly passed away. The bullet had entered the right temple. The home of Mrs. Peterson before she was married was Cincinnati, O., and she was but 26 years of age. She had hurried from Ohio to her husband on the first news of his illness. She was devoted to her husband, who was eight years her senior. The double funeral was largely attended, a large number of officers of the Army being present.

Of the deceased Major the Havana "Post" said: "There is not an American Army officer in Cuba who was held in higher esteem than was Major Peterson. Loyal to duty, diligent, careful and efficient, he had won an enviable reputation in the Army, while his kind and genial disposition had made for him a great many friends. He was considered one of the most capable as well as genial gentlemen connected with the Army."

MINISTER CONGER BRINGS CHARGES.

Charges have been made by Minister Conger against Capt. Newton H. Hall, of the Marine Corps, who, during the two month's siege of the legations at Peking, was second in command of the Marine Guard. Little of an official nature relative to the charges has been made public by either the State, War or Navy Departments, but it is known that Minister Conger filed the charges against Capt. Hall with General Chaffee, who made an investigation and was of the opinion that in view of the circumstances no further action should be taken against the officer implicated. The charges made by Minister Conger reflect strongly upon his courage and military conduct. It seems that during the siege Captain Hall and Captain Myers the commanding officer of the guard, each day took turns with the marines who were stationed on and around the wall of the city. It is alleged by Minister Conger that he requested Captain Hall to hold a certain portion of the wall near the American Legation, which, from its environments, made a strong strategic position for the guard and that the officer refused to do so, although it was later demonstrated when the men were under the command of Captain Myers that the place could be held from the Chinese. It is also alleged that Captain Hall refused to capture a strategic building near the American Legation at the time the allies were entering the city, but stood by and let Russian troops accomplish the task, to the discredit of the American troops.

A despatch from San Francisco quotes John J. Bass, a "Herald" correspondent who has just returned from China, as saying: "To the best of my knowledge the following are the facts in the case: Meyers becoming wounded, Hall was placed in command on the wall. Besides the Americans there were some Russians there. The Chinese began shelling, and the Russians left the wall, followed by Hall and his command. Minister Conger met Captain Hall and said: 'If you don't return to the wall I will have you court-martialled if we get out of this alive.' Hall thereupon returned to the wall. No harm was done by the momentary stampede. The wall, however, was the key to the defense of the legations."

The fact that so experienced a soldier as General Chaffee has virtually acquitted Captain Hall of Mr. Conger's charges is strong evidence that he has been guilty at the worst of nothing more than an error of judgment. However, the Navy Department and the commandant of the Marine Corps will not let the matter rest here, but will direct Rear Admiral Remy to convene a court of inquiry for the purpose of either acquitting the young officer in full or of establishing his guilt. The previous record of Captain Hall is of the best, and his friends are very indignant at the accusations made against him. His complete acquittal of any charges that may be brought against him is anxiously but confidently expected.

COLONEL MARCUS D. CRONIN.

"One of the 33d" sends us an account of the career of Col. Marcus D. Cronin (Captain, 25th U. S. Inf.), who recently took command of the 33d U. S. Vols., much to the gratification of his many friends throughout the Army and especially in his regiment. Graduating from West Point in 1887 he served on the frontier at Fort Assiniboine and Fort Maginnis, Mont. In 1893 he became instructor in modern languages at West Point. Joining his regiment, the 25th Inf., in April, 1897, he went with it to Cuba, where he was made regimental adjutant. At El Caney he proved himself a true soldier and was many times exposed to fire. In March, 1899, he reached the grade of captain, U. S. A., and on the arrival of the 25th Inf. in Manila on August 1 of the same year he was informed of his appointment as major in the 33d U. S. Vols., then being formed in Texas. In September he was made inspector general of the defenses of Manila, on General Hall's staff, serving until the arrival of the 33d in November. With his new regiment he took part in General Wheaton's expedition. Since then he has been in every fight of importance and has made many captures, taking on Nov. 21 Buenavista, Aguinaldo's Secretary of State, considered by many the worst man in the insurrection, who issued all the insurgent proclamations. At the same time Lieutenant Magrille, aide to Aguinaldo, and the latter's mother and son Miguel became Major Cronin's prisoners, with 2,000 pesos and 79 rifles, a most important capture. By the death of Lieutenant Colonel Brereton, Major Cronin became lieutenant-colonel. On Dec. 4 he took part in the desperate fight at Vigan, under Lieutenant-Colonel Parker. Ammunition became short, and Colonel Cronin assisted his men to bring up a fresh supply, under a sweeping fire from the enemy, taking an active part in the fighting which filled his men with admiration.

Colonel Cronin next took part in the expedition through a country declared impassable by the natives, which ended in the rescue of the American prisoners headed by Lieutenant Gillmore. Since January, 1900, the headquarters of the 33d has been at Vigan, and Colonel Cronin has had all the civil work in charge, having a thorough knowledge of Spanish. He has been recommended for a medal of honor and a brevet for his part in the Vigan fight. Our correspondent adds, "The regiment rejoiced at Colonel Hare's promotion to brigadier-general and wish him success in his new duties. Captain Butler has become the new regimental adjutant and Lieutenant Campbell is regimental commissary."

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

G. O. 131, OCT. 29, 1900, H. Q. A. A. G. O.
The following orders have been received from the War Department and are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Dept., Washington, Oct. 29, 1900.

The following are the orders of the President:
I. The Division of Cuba and the Departments of Western Cuba and Eastern Cuba will be discontinued on Nov. 15, 1900, and the Department of Cuba, comprising the territory now embraced in the Division of Cuba, will be established on that date, with headquarters at Havana, in command of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V.
The records of the Division and Departments named will be transferred to the headquarters of the Department of Cuba, and the commanding general of that Department will make recommendation for the disposition of the officers whose services will not be required therein after the arrangement herein ordered shall have been completed. The commanding general of the new Department will ascertain and make report to the War Department of all transportation and stores in excess of the requirements of his Department, with his recommendations as to the disposition of any surplus, having in view the best interests of the service.

Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V., upon being relieved from duty as commanding general, Department of Western Cuba, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and assume command of the Department of the Missouri, relieving Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A., of the command of that Department.

2. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and assume command of the Department of the Lakes, relieving Brig. Gen. James H. Wade, U. S. A., from the command of that Department.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders No. 111, August 16, 1900, from this office, publishing the tables of the prices of clothing and equipment and allowances in money and kind, is hereby amended so as to provide that, in so far as the Division of the Philippines is concerned, the same shall take effect on Jan. 1, 1901, and that until said date General Orders, No. 105, September 8, 1899, from this office, will govern.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

G. O. 16, OCT. 29, DEPT. LAKES.

To enable Col. Albert Hartsuff, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. A., to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him in paragraph 22, Special Orders No. 227, current series, H. Q. A., Capt. Henry I. Raymond, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., will, in addition to his other duties temporarily assume charge of the office of Chief Surgeon of this Department and receipt to Colonel Hartsuff for all public property pertaining thereto.

By command of Brigadier General Wade:

W. P. HALL, A. A. G.

G. O. 25, OCT. 26, DEPT. COLORADO.

Announces that the officers' lyceum season for this department will comprise the months of December, 1900, and January, February and March, 1901.

CIRCULAR 3, JUNE 30, DEPT. OF ALASKA.

Announces provisions for the better sanitation of the community of Nome.

CIRCULAR 5, JULY 11, DEPT. OF ALASKA.

Publishes a communication from the War Department relative to vacancies in the grade of 1st lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, which are required by law to be filled by the transfer of lieutenants of the line who shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of Ordnance Officers.

CIRCULAR 6, JULY 21, DEPT. OF ALASKA.

Upon the recommendation of the surgeon, Fort St. Michael, the period of detention of vessels arriving in this harbor from Nome and other ports to the westward is reduced from fourteen days, as prescribed in Circular No. 4, these headquarters, to eight days, except in particular cases where a longer detention is deemed advisable and recommended by the boarding surgeon.

This deduction will apply to vessels now at the detention camp.

By command of Brigadier General Randall:

W. P. RICHARDSON, Captain 8th Inf.

G. O. 134, OCT. 15, DEPT. PORTO RICO.

Announces that the months of November and December, 1900, and January and February, 1901, are designated for the Lyceum Course at Posts in this Department.

G. O. 135, OCT. 19, DEPT. PORTO RICO.

Capt. Clement A. F. Flagler, C. E., U. S. A., having reported, is announced as engineer officer of the department, relieving 1st Lieut. Henry E. Eames, 11th Inf., Acting Engineer Officer.

Lieutenant Eames will report to the commanding officer of the post of San Juan for duty with his company.

G. O. 19, OCT. 23, DEPT. MISSOURI.

Announces that the officers' lyceum season for this department will comprise the months of December, 1900, and January, February and March, 1901.

CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION.

G. O. 16, Pekin, China, Sept. 9, 1900.

1. The following letter from the Hon. E. H. Conger, United States Minister, expressing joy and gratitude for the timely succor of the legations, emphasizes the portion of the duty imposed upon the troops sent for the relief of our beleaguered countrymen, and this order will be read at evening parade on the day following its receipt:

"Legation of the United States of America,

"Pekin, China, Sept. 7, 1900.

"From the moment of the arrival of the allied relief column we have all tried personally to express our joy and gratitude for your timely coming. I am not satisfied, however, with this mere verbal acknowledgment. The patriotic purpose with which you hurried more than half around the world, the heroic courage displayed, and the tremendous sacrifices made in your victorious march from Tien-Tsin to Pekin, deserve a more fervent expression of our sincere appreciation and profound gratitude than can ever be given. But, dear General, I beg you, on behalf of all whom you saved, to accept for yourself and to extend in large measure to the brave men who came with you the sincerest thanks that grateful hearts can feel. We deeply deplore the loss of the splendid heroes who died that we might live, and our tenderest sympathies go out to the bleeding hearts never to be soled by their return.

"We pray God to comfort them and to reward and bless you one and all."

By command Major General Chaffee:

GEORGE W. HUTCHESON,

Captain 6th U. S. C., A. A. G.

G. O. 20, SEPT. 6, DEPT. NORTHERN LUZON.

I.—Captain George A. Zinn, Corps of Engineers, is announced as Engineer Officer of the Department, with station in this city.

II.—The hospital heretofore known as the 1st District Hospital is designated as the Military Hospital at Vigan. By command of Major General Wheaton:

BENJ. ALVORD, A. A. G.

G. O. 21, SEPT. 8, DEPT. OF NORTHERN LUZON.
Publishes instructions pertaining to duties in the Subsistence Department.

CIR. 17, SEPT. 11, DEPT. OF SOUTHERN LUZON.

Announces that native witnesses appearing before Military Commissions will receive an allowance of actual expense not to exceed one (1) peso per day, for time necessarily consumed in attendance upon the commission, and in going and returning from the place of meeting of the same.

CIR. 18, SEPT. 12, DEPT. OF SOUTHERN LUZON.

Relates to Collectors of Internal Revenue.

CIR. 19, SEPT. 13, DEPT. OF SOUTHERN LUZON.

Calls the attention of officers to the instructions which require all officers who temporarily visit Manila, for whatever cause, to register their names at these headquarters, giving their city address and probable length of stay.

CIR. 20, SEPT. 13, DEPT. OF SOUTHERN LUZON.

Post Commanders in this Department will notify the Chief Signal Officer of the Department, by wire if practicable, of any changes in the status, as regards the sick report, of enlisted men of Co. E, Signal Corps, U. S. A., or other enlisted men, detached from their proper organizations and detailed on special duty as telegraph operators, linemen, etc., at their respective posts.

By command of Major-General Bates:

ARTHUR L. WAGNER, A. A. G.

G. O. 22, OCT. 26, DIV. OF CUBA.

In this order Major General Wood announces with deep regret the death of Capt. Frederick M. Page, Porto Rican Infantry, on Oct. 26, at Las Animas Hospital, Havana, Cuba, and says: "His honesty, as well as his thorough knowledge of the duties of his profession, made him a most valuable assistant to the Evacuation Commission, and later to the Military Governor of Cuba; won for him the supreme confidence of the country, and contributed in a marked degree to the success of the Administration."

G. O. 25, OCT. 15, DEPT. EASTERN CUBA.

Publishes tables showing the result of target firing for troops in this Department during the season of 1900.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. V., accompanied by Capt. John S. Battle, U. S. A., Acting Judge Advocate, will proceed by first opportunity to Washington, D. C., for consultation with the Secretary of War. (Oct. 12, D. P. R.)

Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A., commanding the Departments of Dakota and the Lakes, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, 5th Art., aid-de-camp, will proceed to the headquarters of the Department of the Lakes, at Chicago, Ill., on business connected with his command of that department, and return to St. Paul, Minn. (Oct. 16, D. D.)

Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A., commanding the department, accompanied by Capt. Delamere Skerrett, Acting Judge Advocate, U. S. A., will proceed to and make an inspection of the troops at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas; Forts Reno and Sill, Oklahoma Territory; and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in the order named. (Oct. 22, D. M.)

Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A., commanding the Departments of the Colorado and Missouri, will proceed to the headquarters of the Department of Missouri, at Omaha, Neb., and return to Denver, Col. (Oct. 20, D. Colo.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Robert E. L. Michle, A. A. G., U. S. V., will, upon the discontinuance of the Department of Western Cuba, Nov. 15, 1900, proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty as adjutant general of that department, relieving Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav., of the duties of that office. (Oct. 30, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Robert L. Brown, A. A. G., from duty at Chicago, Ill., and will take station at Sheridan, Wyo., and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (Oct. 30, H. Q. A.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, Inspector General, U. S. V., will proceed to Fort Meade, S. D., and make the annual inspection. (Oct. 20, D. D.)

Major Cunliffe H. Murray, Inspector General, U. S. V., will proceed to Chicago, Illinois, via Rochester, New York, reporting to Major General Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., at the latter point and accompanying him thence to Chicago, where he will be placed on duty at the headquarters, Department of the Lakes, under the orders of the Department commander. (Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Walter A. Bethel, Acting Judge Advocate of the department, is relieved from temporary duty at Nome, Alaska, and will proceed to these headquarters and take station. (Aug. 18, D. Alaska.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Amos W. Kimball, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (Oct. 17, D. Cal.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Benjamin A. Yates (appointed Oct. 25, 1900, from quartermaster sergeant, 17th Inf.), now in Manila, will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines for duty. (Oct. 27, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. E. Stecker will proceed to Fort Sill, (Madison Bks., Oct. 24.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Dennis H. Cotter (appointed Oct. 26, 1900, from sergeant major, 21st Inf.), now in Manila, will report by letter to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, Manila, Philippine Islands, for duty. (Oct. 30, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Com. Sergt. Rene Wilson, U. S. A., recently appointed (late drum major, 11th Inf.), will proceed from San Juan, P. R., to New York City; thence to Fort Brady, Michigan, for duty at that place. (Oct. 13, D. P. R.)

Lieut. Col. Henry G. Sharpe, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, and Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon, U. S. A., will inspect the U. S. transport Buford on her trial trip. (Oct. 29, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. John M. Hewitt, U. S. A., will proceed from Nome, Alaska, to Fort Gibbon, Alaska. (Aug. 29, D. Alaska.)

Acting Hospital Steward John G. Abele will be relieved from duty at Fort Egbert, Alaska, and sent to these headquarters. (Aug. 30, D. Alaska.)

A. A. Surg. L. T. Mitchell, having reported at Fort St. Michael, will proceed to Kaitag, Alaska, for the purpose of relieving A. Surg. R. J. Marsh, who upon being relieved, will return to the post of Fort St. Michael for duty. (Sept. 11, D. Alaska.)

Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, A. Surg., U. S. A., and 2d Lieut. Nathaniel R. Chambliss, 8th Inf., are detailed as members of the G. C. M. at Fort Snelling, Minn. (Oct. 13, D. D.)

Leave for one month with permission to visit the United States is granted A. Surg. S. H. Wadhams, to take effect on or about Nov. 1st, 1900. (Oct. 13, D. P. R.)

A. A. Surg. William J. Lyster, to temporary duty with the detachment of hospital corps men to embark on the Army transport Grant, Oct. 16. (Oct. 15, D. Cal.)

Capt. George M. Wells, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at the post of San Juan, P. R., and

Major P. R. Egan, Surgeon, U. S. A., in addition to his other duties, is detailed in his stead. (Oct. 16, D. P. R.)

1st Lieut. Percy M. Ashburn, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Oct. 17, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Stephen Wythe will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty at that hospital, awaiting assignment to transport service. (Oct. 13, D. Cal.)

Acting Hospital Stewards Charles S. Busby, James W. Forsythe, Henry H. Sherrard and Alfred W. Wagner, to Fort McDowell, Cal., where upon arrival they will report to the commanding officer for temporary duty at the hospital corps school of instruction at that post, awaiting return transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Oct. 20, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. William P. Banta will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, awaiting return transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Oct. 22, D. Cal.)

The leave granted to A. A. Surg. Luther S. Harvey is extended one month. (Oct. 23, Div. Cuba.)

Acting Hospital Steward Fred N. Hutchins is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will report to the commanding general, Department of California, San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Oct. 25, H. Q. A.)

Acting Hospital Steward William Bahr, Hospital Corps, Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., during the sickness of Hospital Steward Isaac C. Clarke. (Oct. 25, H. Q. A.)

Far. 11, S. O. 245, Oct. 23, 1900, H. Q. A., relating to Acting Assistant Surgeon Milton Vaughan, U. S. A., is revoked. (Oct. 25, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. William R. Davis, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Slocum, New York, for duty with recruits to sail on the transport Kilpatrick for the Philippine Islands. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

Acting Hospital Steward Earl H. Eddy will report to Major H. S. Kilbourne, Surgeon, U. S. A., Medical Superintendent Army Transport Service, Army Building, New York City, for duty on the transport Buford, now in New York Harbor. (Oct. 27, D. E.)

Acting Hosp. Steward Earl H. Eddy and Privates Newton C. Malsberger and C. Vinton Patterson, H. C., Fort Columbus, will report to Major H. S. Kilbourne, Medical Superintendent Army Transport Service, New York, for duty on the transport Buford, now in New York Harbor. (Oct. 27, D. E.)

The leave of absence for seven days granted A. A. Surg. Arlington Pond is extended three days. (Oct. 29, D. E.)

Major Peter R. Egan, Surg., will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah. (Oct. 29, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. Elmer S. Tenney, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops destined for the Division of the Philippines. (Oct. 29, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Charles L. Leonard, Hospital Corps, now at Fort Columbus, New York, awaiting transportation to Manila, P. I., on the Kilpatrick, will proceed to Fort Wood for temporary duty pending the assignment to duty at that post of a hospital steward in place of Acting Hospital Steward Alfred T. Rowe, U. S. A., recently discharged. (Oct. 30, D. E.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Major Jefferson R. Kean, surgeon, U. S. V., will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md. (Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

Capt. George J. Newgard, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. F. F. Mendoza, to Santiago, Cuba. (Oct. 12, D. E. Cuba.)

A. A. Surg. E. F. Geddings, U. S. A., to duty as attending surgeon at Department Headquarters and assistant to the Sanitary Inspector of Santiago. (Oct. 12, D. E. Cuba.)

A. A. Surg. Richard Wilson will remain on duty in connection with civil matters in Santiago under special instructions of the Department Commander. (Oct. 12, D. E. Cuba.)

Capt. Philip G. Wales, A. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (Oct. 30, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major W. F. Tucker, Chief Paymaster of the Department, will pay in person the troops at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, on the muster of Aug. 31, 1900, and also proceed to Nome, Alaska, and pay the troops on the muster of Aug. 31. (Sept. 10, D. Alaska.)

The troops in the Department of Lakes will be paid on the muster of Oct. 31, 1900, as follows: By Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymaster, in person at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Fort Thomas, Kentucky. By Major Beecher B. Ray, Additional Paymaster, in person at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and by checks or in currency shipped by express, at Forts Brady and Wayne, Michigan, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana, and Columbia Arsenal, Tennessee. (Oct. 25, D. L.)

The troops of the Department of Missouri will be paid on the muster of Oct. 31, 1900, as follows: Fort Riley, Kansas; Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis Powder Depot, Missouri Army and Navy General Hospital, and Forts Logan H. Roots, Arkansas; Reno and Sill, Oklahoma Territory; by Major John P. Baker, Paymaster, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster, Forts Crook, Niobrara and Robinson, Neb.; Meade, South Dakota, and Leavenworth, Kansas, by Major Bradner D. Slaughter, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V. (Oct. 23, D. M.)

The troops in the Department of Colorado will be paid to include the muster of Oct. 31, 1900, as follows: By Major J. G. Sanders, Chief Paymaster, at Fort Logan, Colorado (in person), and by express at Fort Bayard U. S. General Hospital, Fort Wingate, New Mexico; Apache, Grant, Huachuca and San Carlos, Arizona; Douglas and DuChesne, Utah; D. A. Russel, Washakie and Mackenzie, Wyo. (Oct. 23, D. Colo.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Clement A. F. Flagler, C. E., in addition to his present duties will report by letter to the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., for duty in connection with repairs that may be necessary to the seacoast defenses at San Juan. (Oct. 30, H. Q. A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major John Pitman, O. D., will proceed from Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., to Fort Caswell, N. C., Sullivan's Island and Fort Fremont, S. C., Fort Screven, Ga., Fort Taylor, Fort Dade and Fort De Soto, Fla.; Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, Ala.; Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson, La., and Fort Travis, Fort San Jacinto and Fort Crockett, Tex., on business pertaining to the inspection and repair of the armament at the posts named. (Oct. 24, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Edwin B. Babbitt, O. D., U. S. A., will proceed from the Sandy Hook Proving, New Jersey, to San Juan, Porto Rico, on business pertaining to the examination of all ordnance materiel in the Department of Porto Rico with reference to its condition and serviceability, together with all the powders on hand with respect to their adaptability for the guns in which they are to be used, and will in general ascertain the ordnance supplies required by the Department of Porto Rico. (Oct. 27, H. Q. A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Major Frank Greene, U. S. V., Department Signal Officer, will proceed to Unalaklik, Alaska, and return, and also to Nome, Alaska, and return, for the purpose of supervising the laying of military telegraph cables between the points named. (Sept. 5, D. Alaska.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain William D. McKinnon, U. S. A., now on sick leave, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COL. A. K. ARNOLD.

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Lucius H. Holbrook, 1st Cav. (Oct. 15, D. Cal.).
Captain H. E. Tuthery, 1st Cav., Acting Inspector General of the Department, will make the annual inspection of the commands stationed at Fort St. Michael and Nome, Alaska. (Sept. 6, D. Alaska.)

2D CAVALRY—COL. H. E. NOYES.

The following officers are detailed as additional members of the general court-martial convened at Hamilton Barracks, Cuba: Capt. D. C. Pearson, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. G. Trout, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. E. P. Orton, 2d Cav. (Oct. 13, D. Cuba.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

Corp. Julius Lindenstruth, H. 5th Cav., has been promoted to Sergeant.

7TH CAVALRY—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Leave of absence for four months is granted 2d Class Veterinarian Fred Foster, 7th Cav., to take effect upon the return from leave of absence of 1st Class Veterinarian Daniel LeMay, 7th Cav. (Oct. 25, H. Q. A.)
Leave for one month and ten days is granted to Major W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav. (Oct. 23, Div. Cuba.)
The leave granted 1st Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 7th Cav., is extended one month on account of sickness. (Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

2D ARTILLERY—COL. W. L. HASKIN.

Sergt. Robert H. Duncan, Battery C, 2d Art., is detailed as Instructor of Military Exercises at San Jose Reform School, Guanajay, Cuba. (Oct. 22, D. Cuba.)

3D ARTILLERY—COL. J. B. RAWLES.

1st Lieut. Lloyd England, 3d Art., is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will join his battery. (Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)
Leave for two days is granted 2d Lieut. John McManus, 3d Art. (Fort Schuyler, Oct. 23.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COL. F. L. GUENTHER.

The following promotions and appointments were, on Oct. 25, made in Light Battery F, 4th Art.: Corp. Adolph Raetz to be sergeant, vice Considine discharged; Pvt. Harry Graves to be corporal, vice Graeff promoted; Pvt. Charles Barker to be corporal, vice Wagner discharged; Pvt. Robert E. Edwards to be corporal, vice Mayes discharged; Pvt. Dewitt C. Millican to be corporal, vice Hillman discharged.

The following promotion and appointments were, on Oct. 26 made in Light Battery B, 4th Art.: Corp. John H. A. Siegel to be sergeant, vice Dell discharged; Pvt. Leon B. Ames to be corporal, vice Deaton discharged; Pvt. Peter Gag to be corporal, vice Siegel promoted.
2d Lieut. George A. Nugent, 4th Art., is placed in charge of the construction of the barrack buildings to be erected at Fort Mansfield, Napatree Point, R. I., and Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, N. Y. (Oct. 26, D. E.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COL. J. I. RODGERS.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Francis N. Cooke, 5th Art., provided he shall rejoin his battery at least four days before it sails from New York for Porto Rico. (Oct. 27, D. E.)

Corp. James Gelston, H. 5th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

Corp. N. A. Wink, L. Bat. D, 5th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

Corp. Jas. Gelston, H. 5th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

2d Lieut. J. B. Douglas, 5th Art., will assume command of Bat. A. (Fort Hamilton, Oct. 24.)
Capt. Warren P. Newcomb, Adjutant, 5th Art., is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort Hamilton. (Oct. 2, D. E.)

6TH ARTILLERY—COL. T. MCCREA.

Capt. Adam Slaker, 6th Art., is detailed for duty as acting depot commissary at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, in addition to his other duties. (Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COL. H. C. HASBROUCK.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. P. C. Hains, 7th Art. (Oct. 25.)

1st Lieut. S. C. Vestal, 7th Art., is detailed Adj. and Officer. (Fort Slocum, Oct. 27.)

2d Lieut. S. B. Hamilton, 7th Art., is detailed in charge of Post Schools. (Fort Schuyler, Oct. 21.)

Capt. George L. Anderson and 2d Lieut. P. C. Hains, 7th Art., will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., and report Nov. 12, 1900, to the Judge Advocate general court-martial as witnesses, 7th Art., and upon completion of the duty return to their station. (Nov. 1, D. E.)
1st Lieut. H. L. Steele, 7th Art., will proceed to Fort Slocum to inspect, etc. (Fort Greble, Oct. 30.)

1ST INFANTRY—COL. A. A. HARBACH.

1st Lieut. William B. Folwell, 1st Inf., is detailed as acting Customs at Trinidad, Cuba, to relieve Lieut. Van S. Chamberlain, 2d Inf. (Oct. 20, D. Cuba.)

2D INFANTRY—COL. J. C. BATES.

2d Lieut. Fred Van S. Chamberlain, 2d Inf., is relieved from duty as Collector of Customs at Trinidad, Cuba, and will proceed to New York City for further orders. (Oct. 20, D. Cuba.)

4TH INFANTRY—COL. R. H. HALL.

Leave for five days is granted Capt. W. H. Bertsch, 4th Inf. (Fort Slocum, Oct. 26.)

2d Lieut. Baldwin, in regimental orders dated Cavite, Sept. 2, announces the death of 2d Lieut. Henry N. Way, killed near Villavieja, Northern Luzon, on Aug. 23, and giving his record, says: "Gregg, Cheney, and now Way! Never were there three more gallant soldiers; and while we mourn Lieutenant Way's death, we know it is one he would have chosen, and the addition of his name to the roll of honor not only makes his laurels immortal, but adds to the history of the regiment another paragraph in which we all take the greatest pride."

7TH INFANTRY—COL. L. WHEATON.

Major F. M. H. Kendrick, 7th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Gibson, Alaska, and will proceed to Fort St. Michael, Alaska. (Aug. 24, D. Alaska.)

2d Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, 7th Inf., will proceed to Fort Egbert, Alaska, for duty with his company. (Aug. 24, D. Alaska.)

The detachment 7th Inf., now at Bluff City, near Igloolik, Alaska, is relieved from duty at that point and will return to its proper station. (Aug. 18, D. Alaska.)
2d Lieut. Hjalmer Erickson, 7th Inf., is selected for the duty of exploring and locating the most feasible route for a military road from Camp Rumpf, or some point that vicinity, to Fort Egbert, Alaska, southward of the Alaskan flats; and will proceed to the first named place for the close of navigation and establish a base for beginning his exploration. The Post Q. M., Fort St. Michael, will transfer to Lieut. Erickson all serviceable sleds in his possession. (Aug. 21, Dept. Alaska.)
Major F. M. H. Kendrick, 7th Inf., now at Fort St. Michael, will proceed to the headquarters of his regiment, Ancon Barracks, Washington, pending action upon application for retirement from active service. (Sept. 2, D. Alaska.)

8TH INFANTRY—COL. G. M. RANDALL.

Capt. W. P. Richardson, 8th Inf., A. A. G., of the Dept., will proceed to Nome, Alaska, and return to these headquarters. (Aug. 21, D. Alaska.)

Capt. E. S. Walker, 8th Inf., Chief Commissary of the Dept., will proceed to Nome, Alaska, on business in connection with the supply of subsistence for troops at that station, and return to these headquarters. (Aug. 23, D. Alaska.)
Major P. H. Ray, 8th Inf., having reported, is assigned temporary duty at Dept. Headquarters from date of arrival, Aug. 24, 1900. (Aug. 30, D. Alaska.)

Major P. H. Ray, 8th Inf., will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty with his regiment. (Sept. 8, D. Alaska.)

9TH INFANTRY—COL. C. F. ROBE.

Capt. Thomas S. McCaleb, 9th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for treatment at hospital. (Oct. 22, D. Cal.)

10TH INFANTRY—COL. E. P. EWEERS.

Major Ralph W. Hoyt, 10th Inf., will join his proper station. (Oct. 22, D. Cuba.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

Leave for 7 days is granted Capt. Odon Gurvoitz, 11th Inf. (Fort Columbus, Oct. 27.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick R. DeFuniak, Jr., 11th Inf., to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave. (Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. W. H. BISBEE.

2d Lieut. Theodore H. Koch, recently appointed (from corporal, Battery I, 6th Art.), with rank from Aug. 2, 1900, is assigned to the 15th Inf., and will join his regiment. (Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. James R. Lindsay, 15th Inf., to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave. (Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. E. MOALE.

Leave for 7 days is granted Capt. Will T. May, 15th Inf. (Plattsburg Bks., Oct. 24.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Samuel E. Smiley, 15th Inf., is extended two months. (Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

Sick leave for one month to apply for an extension of two months is granted Capt. Samuel E. Smiley, 15th Inf. (Oct. 16, D. Cal.)

The leave for 7 days granted Capt. Will T. May, 15th Inf., is extended eight days. (Oct. 23, D. E.)

16TH INFANTRY—COL. C. C. HOOD.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberick, Jr., 16th Inf., is extended two months. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. S. SNYDER.

Lieut. Col. William H. Boyle, 19th Inf., Acting Inspector General of the Depts. of the Colorado and Missouri, will make the following inspections: Forts Robinson and Niobrara, Neb.; disbursing officer at Sioux City, Iowa; recruiting station at Des Moines, Iowa; Fort Crook, Neb., and disbursing officer and quartermaster and commissary depots at Omaha, Neb. (Oct. 8, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY—COL. W. S. MCCASKEY.

Leave for 7 days is granted Major J. B. Rodman, 20th Inf. (Fort Slocum, Oct. 27.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. J. W. FRENCH.

Leave for six months on surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Joseph L. Donovan, 22d Inf. (Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

23D INFANTRY—COL. G. W. DAVIS.

Capt. Thomas S. McCaleb, 23d Inf., is transferred from Co. H to Co. F of that regiment. (Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

38TH INFANTRY—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for 15 days is granted 2d Lieut. Albert C. Allen, 38th Inf., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Oct. 15, D. Cal.)

39TH INFANTRY—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

1st Lieut. Albert M. Pettie, 39th Inf., is assigned to temporary duty as Q. M. and A. C. S. on the transport Port Stephens during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (Oct. 15, D. Cal.)

Major Philip G. Wales, surgeon, 39th Inf. (captain, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.), is honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the United States only. (Oct. 30, H. Q. A.)

MILITARY ACADEMY—COL. A. L. MILLS.

Sick leave until Aug. 28, 1901, is granted to Cadet Jirah M. Downs, 2d class, U. S. M. C. (Oct. 29, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 15 days, to take effect at such time during the month of November, 1900, as the superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy may authorize, is granted Professor Samuel E. Tillman, U. S. M. A. (Oct. 29, H. Q. A.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers, to take effect this date, are made upon the mutual application of the officers concerned: Capt. Richard T. Yeatman, from the 14th Inf. to the 3d Inf., Co. H; Capt. Henry C. Cabell, from the 3d Inf. to the 14th Inf., Co. B. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers consisting of Major John G. D. Knight, C. E., Capt. Rogers Birnie, O. D., and Capt. John P. Wisner, 7th Art., designated by the Secretary of War, and Lieut. Joseph Strauss, U. S. N., and Lieut. Cleland Davis, U. S. N., designated by the Secretary of the Navy, is appointed to meet in New York City, at the Army Building, Monday, Oct. 2, 1900, to determine upon the preliminary measures necessary to test the Gathmann 18-inch gun, and to conduct the test at such time and place as may be hereafter designated. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

A board of officers will meet at Fort Mansfield, Napatree Point, R. I., and at Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, N. Y., for the purpose of selecting a site at each of these posts for the construction of a barrack building for thirty men. Detail—Major John P. Story, 7th Art., A. D. C.; 2d Lieut. George A. Nugent, 4th Art. (Oct. 26, D. E.)
A board of officers to consist of Major James E. Macklin, 11th Inf.; Capt. Henry A. Reed, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf., Regimental Commissary; will be convened at the post of San Juan, Oct. 24, 1900, for the purpose of examining into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Caspar Mink, Bat. E, 5th Art., for appointment to the position of commissary sergeant, U. S. A. (Oct. 19, D. F. R.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Charles S. Farnsworth, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. B. J. Tillman, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, 7th Inf.; is appointed to meet at Fort Egbert, Alaska, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. John H. Doran, Co. E, 7th Inf., for appointment as commissary sergeant, U. S. A. (Sept. 15, D. Alaska.)

A board of survey, to consist of Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q. M., U. S. V., Chief Q. M. of the Division; Major Benjamin K. Roberts, 2d Art.; Capt. Philip Motherall, A. C. E., U. S. V., assistant to the chief commissary of the Division; and depot commissary at Havana; will meet at the office of the chief commissary of the Division Oct. 22, 1900, to make the customary returns of public property and funds, for which the late Matt R. Peterson, C. S. U. S. V., chief commissary of the Division, was responsible, and inventory his personal effects. (Oct. 19, D. Cuba.)

A board of officers will meet at Fort Monroe to report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Samuel L. Kemp, Bat. N, 3d Art., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail—Major E. Van A. Andrus, 4th Art.; Capt. Clarence P. Townsley, Q. M., 4th Art.; Capt. George T. Bartlett, 3d Art. (Nov. 1, D. E.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

G. C. M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 24. Detail—Major Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf.; Capt. Charles B. Hardin, 18th Inf.; Capt. Daniel F. Anglum, 18th Inf.; Capt. John A. Perry, 18th Inf.; Capt. Harry D. Humphrey, 20th Inf.; Capt. Edison A. Lewis, 18th Inf.; Capt. Frederic D. Evans, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ralph P. Brower, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Elmer W. Clark, 18th Inf., Judge Advocate. (Oct. 16, D. Cal.)

G. C. M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., the 15th of Oct., 1900. Detail—Major John J. O'Connell, 1st Inf.; Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Frank de L. Carrington, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry H. Tebbetts, 1st

Inf.; 2d Lieut. James D. Reams, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph W. Beacham, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Louis P. Schindel, 1st Inf., Judge Advocate. (Oct. 11, D. M.)
1st Lieut. Clement A. Trott, 6th U. S. Inf., is detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. at Fort Sheridan, Ill., vice 1st Lieut. John F. Madden, 5th Inf., relieved. (Oct. 26, D. L.)

G. C. M. at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, Sept. 10, 1900. Detail—Major William F. Tucker, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Major Rudolph G. Ebert, Surg., U. S. A.; Major Frank Greene, Signal Officer, U. S. V.; Capt. Herbert E. Totherly, 1st Cav., Acting Inspector General; Capt. Daniel L. Howell, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Howard R. Hickok, 9th Cav., aid; Capt. Walter A. Bethel, Acting Judge Advocate, U. S. A., Judge Advocate. (Sept. 8, D. Alaska.)

G. C. M. at Fort Davis (Nome), Alaska, Sept. 17, 1900. Detail—Major William F. Tucker, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Capt. H. E. Tuthery, 1st Cav., Acting Inspector General; Capt. Daniel L. Howell, 7th Inf.; Capt. George W. Melver, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George W. Stuart, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Knud Knudson, 7th Inf.; Capt. Walter A. Bethel, Acting Judge Advocate, U. S. A., Judge Advocate. (Sept. 10, D. Alaska.)

G. C. M. at Holguin, Cuba, Oct. 30. Detail—Capt. John Bigelow, Jr.; Capt. James W. Watson, 1st Lieut. Robert J. Fleming, 2d Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead, 3d Lieut. Bruce Palmer, 1st Lieut. Robert G. Paxton, 10th Cav., Judge Advocate. (Oct. 19, D. E. Cuba.)

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

There have been no changes in the stations of the Army reported, since our issue of Oct. 27, with the exception of changes among Division and Department commanders. The changes in the letter will be found in orders published in this issue.

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

The following named officers, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, their retirement from active service Oct. 31, 1900, is announced: Capt. James E. Pilcher, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. Solomon E. Sparrow, 21st U. S. Inf.; Captain Sparrow will proceed to his home. (Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

Capt. Clarence P. Townsley, 4th Art., in addition to his present duties will relieve Major William J. White, Q. M., U. S. V., of his duties in connection with the Josiah Simpson Hospital, near Fort Monroe, Va. Major White upon being thus relieved will proceed at once to New Orleans, La., in time to reach there not later than Oct. 31, 1900, and relieve Col. James W. Scully, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A., of his duties at that place. (Oct. 26, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Harrison, Mont., will, on Nov. 1, 1900, send one corporal and six privates of Co. D, 8th Inf., to Fort Missoula, Mont., to relieve the detachment of Co. D, 24th Inf., now there; the latter will then proceed to Fort Harrison for duty. (Oct. 24, D. D.)
1st Lieut. E. S. Offley, 7th Inf., and A. A. Surg. L. T. Mitchell, U. S. A., and the detachments Co. B, 7th Inf., and Hospital Corps, U. S. A., are relieved from further duty in the mining district northward of Golovin Bay, Alaska, and will return to their proper station. (Aug. 21, D. Alaska.)

SPECIAL ORDERS NOV. 1, H. Q. A.

The leave granted Capt. Ezra B. Fuller, 7th Cav., is extended one month.

Major Joseph H. Willard, Corps Engineers, will transfer duties appertaining to Vicksburg National Military Park to Major Thomas L. Case, C. E.

Second Lieut. Ernest G. Smith, 23d Inf., is transferred to 17th Inf.

A. A. Surg. Charles I. Wyche, to San Francisco for duty with troops destined for Philippines.

Major Clarence E. Dutton, O. D., to Sandy Hook.

Major William J. Turner, 6th Inf., to report to Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General, President Army retiring board, for examination.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Graham L. Johnson, 11th Inf., is extended one month.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William C. Read, 36th Inf., is further extended three months.

Capt. Gustave W. Stevens, Signal Officer, to Governors Island, for duty with recruits to sail on transport Kilpatrick.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

ARAB*—Arrived at Manila Oct. 29.

ALMOND BRANCH*—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Sept. 20 for Seattle.

ARGYLE*—Sailed from Manila to Taku, China, Oct. 13.

ALGOA*—Arrived at Manila Oct. 29.

ATHENIAN*—Sailed from Manila, Oct. 14, for Taku, China.

AZTEC*—Sailed from Manila Oct. 10 for San Francisco.

BURNSIDE*—Sailed from Fort Said Oct. 20 for Manila.

BELGIAN KING*—Undergoing repairs at Hong Kong.

BUCKINGHAM*—Will sail from Seattle, Wash.

BUFORD*—To sail from New York for Manila Nov. 7.

CALIFORNIA*—Arrived at Manila, P. I., Sept. 4.

CONEMAUGH*—Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Oct. 13.

CROOK*—Sailed from Havana Oct. 20 for Cienfuegos.

EBERT*—At Taku, China.

FEDERICA*—Arrived at Manila Oct. 15.

FLINTSHIRE*—Out of charter at San Francisco, Cal.

GARONNE*—Arrived at Manila, P. I., Sept. 7.

GRANT*—Sailed from San Francisco, Oct. 16, for Manila.

HANCOCK*—Arrived at Manila Oct. 23.

INDIANA*—Sailed from Taku, Oct. 10, for Nagasaki.

INGALLS*—At San Juan, P. R.

KINTUCK*—Sailed from Manila Oct. 25 for Seattle.

KILPATRICK*—To sail from New York for Manila Nov. 12.

KVAREEN*—Sailed from Seattle, Wash., to Alaskan points Sept. 19.

LAWTON*—Sailed from Seattle Oct. 30 for San Francisco.

LEELANAW*—Sailed from San Francisco, Oct. 10, for Manila.

LENNOX*—Sailed from Portland, Ore., Sept. 25 for Manila.

LOGAN*—Sailed from Manila, Oct. 16, for San Francisco.

MCCLELLAN*—Due at New York Nov. 2.

MCPHERSON*—Arrived at New York Oct. 5.

MEADE*—Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 30.

OOPACK*—Sailed from Seattle, Wash., Oct. 19 for Kobe, Japan.

PAKLING*—Sailed from Nagasaki Sept. 24 for Taku.

PENNSYLVANIA*—At Manila, P. I.

PORT ALBERT*—Sailed from Seattle Sept. 23 for Manila.

PORT STEPHENS*—Sailed from San Francisco Oct. 26 for Manila.

RAWLINS*—Sailed from New York Oct. 29 for San Juan.

RELIEF*—At Nagasaki.

ROSECRANS*—At Taku, China.

SEDWICK*—Arrived at New York Oct. 22.

STRATHGYLE*—Arrived at Manila Oct. 4.

SEWARD*—Sailed from Seattle Sept. 3 for Cape Nome.

SIAM*—Sailed from Manila to San Francisco Oct. 13.

SHERMAN*—Arrived at San Francisco Oct. 19.

SHERIDAN*—At San Francisco Cal.

SUMNER*—Sailed from Manila Oct. 14 for Taku.

TERRY*—At New York, N. Y.

THYRA*—Sailed from Portland, Ore., Sept. 23 for Manila.

THOMAS*—Arrived at Manila Oct. 24.

UNIVERSE*—Sailed from Nagasaki Oct. 6 for San Francisco.

WARREN*—Sailed from Manila Oct. 17 for Taku

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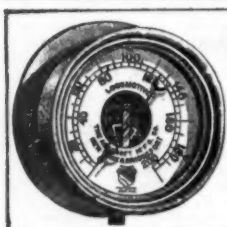
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wished to employ the same means of gaining informa-
tion, but failed owing to the loss of gas by his balloon,
which fell into the hands of the enemy. Notwithstand-
ing this mischance a central ballooning school was es-
tablished at Meudon in 1794, under the guidance of the
mechanician Conte, and the first company of balloonists
formed and employed at the siege of Maubeuge.
Napoleon, who did not believe in balloons, closed this
school and sold the material on hand. A captive bal-
loon was used at Antwerp in 1814 and at Solferino in
1859. Balloons were also used to some extent in our
Civil War and extensively during the siege of Paris,
1870-71. The balloon was used by the French in the
Tonkin expedition of 1882, and at Bac-Ninh and Hoang-
ho in 1884, when it rendered valuable service. In the
Madagascar expedition in 1895 a balloon-park was taken
out, but was never employed. After Napoleon's time

we find no ballooning organization in France until 1870,
and it was not till 1877 that the present system was in-
augurated at Meudon. Since then matters have pro-
gressed rapidly, and already in 1880 there were eight
balloon parks and as many companies of military aero-
nauts. The present German captive balloon for military
purposes is, says the "Militar Wochenblatt," unques-
tionably the best military balloon, being capable of as-
cending to a great height and possessing great stability
even in windy weather, and the skill of the personnel of
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and definitions, prepared under the supervision of William
T. Harris, Ph. D., L. L. D., United States Commissioner
of Education. A large staff of specialists had part in
the revising and bringing down to date of the present
edition, among whom we note Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief
Signal Officer and former Chief of the Weather Bureau,
in meteorology; Lieut. Col. J. G. Fieberger, U. S. Mil-
itary Academy, in military terms; and Commander Fran-
cis M. Green, U. S. N., retired, in nautical and naval
terms. The aim of these specialists has been to weigh
the increments to the language in the last decade due to
the addition of scientific, technical and other classes
of words, and to accept those which are legitimate
additions. That their work and the work of general
revision of previous editions has been successfully ac-
complished is shown by the compliment paid American
scholarship by Dr. J. A. H. Murray of Oxford, himself
editor-in-chief of the many-volumed English dictionary
that has been in preparation for twenty years. In a
recent lecture on the evolution of English lexicography,
Dr. Murray said: "The last edition of Webster, the
International, is, perhaps, the best of one-volume dic-
tionaries." No man ever did more for lexicography than
Noah Webster and it is pleasant to find his work hold-
ing its ground among newer works through the enter-
prise of its publishers in adapting it to the new con-
ditions created by modern progress, which has so en-
larged the scope of human thought and human knowl-
edge. New ideas require a new language for their ex-
pression and hence there can never be any limitation
to the work of the lexicographer. The extent to
which Webster's Dictionary is used all over the world
is indicated by the fact that its proprietors have
registered a trade-mark for it at the imperial Japanese
patent bureau. An illustration of this trade-mark ap-
pears in the "Scientific American."

FOUR LEGS INSTEAD OF TWO.

Mr. Maurice A. Low has an article in the "Forum"
entitled, "Four legs instead of two," the opening sen-
tence of which will receive the unanimous approval of
military men: "It is a presumptuous, even dangerous,
thing for a layman to write on a professional subject."
Mr. Low's subject is mounted infantry and he presents
very clearly and very interestingly some considerations
suggested by the war in South Africa, concerning which
General Miles says, in a note accompanying the article:
"While I should qualify, in a measure, some of the
generalization, I believe the conclusions as to the impor-
tance of mobility is in the main true, and borne out by
recent experience."

Under the aegis of that very large and comprehensive
phrase, "other things being equal," Mr. Low ventures
boldly upon the assertions "(1) that the army of the
greatest mobility will inevitably be victorious; (2) that
to secure the greatest degree of mobility the foot soldier
must cease to exist." The acceptance of either or
both of these propositions depends upon the definition
to be given to the term "mobility." With Mr. Low it
appears to mean nothing more than ability to transport
the individual soldiers of armies, actually confronting
each other in the field, over the greatest distance in the
least time. To the soldier it may mean far more than
this; the ability, for example, to carry large bodies of
troops by rail or steamboat over great distances, to keep
them constantly supplied with food and provender, to
establish bases of supplies and maintain communica-
tion between them and the marching army, etc., etc.

To determine the relative value of the various arms
of the service, all conditions must be considered and the
fact, which civilians so commonly ignore, that actual
fighting is only a part of war, must be remembered.
That greater use can be made of mounted troops, and
should be, is not disputed, but that "the foot soldier
must cease to exist" is a proposition born of ignorance.
What Mr. Low has to say of the trials and fatigues of
marching infantry a large class of our readers know to
be true from painful experience. What he says of
the importance of relieving soldiers going into action of
the strain of physical fatigue, which makes pack horses
of them, is equally true, but the problem considered is
not so simple as it appears to the civilian mind.

Mr. Low further says: "It is curious for a layman to
notice the sudden discovery made by military men and
military writers of the destructive effects and precision
of modern firearms." There has been no such "sudden
discovery," as Mr. Low can easily ascertain by consult-
ing the files of the Army and Navy Journal for years
back. When the facts concerning the Boer war are
sufficiently understood to give opportunity for sound
conclusions it will be found that the increase in the
range of infantry and artillery weapons has added

nothing to the destructiveness of war, though it necessitates modifications in the methods of attack and defense. The fact that English officers with that genius for blundering which has always characterized them have been slow to comprehend new conditions, furnishes no ground for such an indictment of military men as Mr. Low presents.

"In Spain," said the Duke of Wellington, speaking of the English Cavalry, "the Germans, the 14th Light Dragoons," and perhaps the 12th, under Fred. Ponsonby were the only regiments that knew their duty and did not get into scrapes of every description." English experiences in South Africa would indicate that there has been no great improvement since Wellington's day.

Speaking of criticisms in the London "Times" on the French manoeuvres, the "Army and Navy Gazette" says very truly: "This is a very common mistake for superficial observers to make. They think that because the new weapons fire, say ten times as fast and kill ten times as far, therefore in the same time they will kill one hundred times as many. They forget that rapid aiming is not conducive to good shooting, and as the range increases the chances of missing also increase in an enormous ratio. Actually all experience has shown that where the armaments are approximately equal, the more technically perfect the weapon, the longer the time required to inflict a given percentage of slaughter, and that up to the moment of dispersal and rout, losses are only conditioned by the quality of the troops, i. e., the better the troops the more punishment they will endure without passing out of the control of their officers. That the Dervish attack failed at Omdurman is not to the point. Our troops on that occasion had not been subjected to an overpowering fire from French quick-firers. Had that been the case the result might perhaps have been different. That day our infantry made not less than 10 per cent. of hits to rounds fired. In South Africa the enemy's fire brought down our practice to about one hit in 3,000 rounds, but the worst fire we encountered out there, say at Spion Kop, with its seven shells a minute, was not one-tenth of what French gunners count on delivering as the prelude to a great attack." It is not yet demonstrated that those who have all along objected to "improvements" in small arms that resulted in careless firing were altogether wrong. It is not the rapidity but the accuracy of fire which makes it effective.

NUMBERS AND LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

In view of the length of time which has passed since the close of the Civil War and of the abundance of authentic data in relation to that struggle, there has been a surprising lack of general comparisons in any way complete of statistics as to numbers engaged and losses suffered by both the Union and Confederate Armies. In "Numbers and Losses in the Civil War in America, 1861-1865," Thomas L. Livermore has very adequately met this want. The book is published by Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Cambridge, Mass., and its author, who is a member of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, was during the war major and brevet colonel of the 5th New Hampshire Volunteers, and colonel of the 18th New Hampshire Volunteers. The volume has grown from an essay on the subject read in 1897, filled out and corrected by later research and study. While the statistics given have evidently been most carefully compiled, Colonel Livermore notes the fact that errors and omissions are hardly to be entirely avoided in transcribing so many figures and making so many calculations, and invites criticism and amendment, especially by the survivors of those who were actors in the great events upon which the work touches.

The book is not a mere series of statistical tables, but treats interestingly the questions suggested by numerical comparisons. Enlistments in the Union Army, it is shown, numbered 2,898,304. This total includes about 230,000 militia and "emergency men" who served for short terms, and were in some part not mustered into the United States service. The number of individuals under arms was considerably less, because of repeated enlistments by individuals. Over 200,000 men were re-enlisted in the veteran regiments, the Veteran Reserve Corps and Hancock's Veteran Corps, and it is probable that many of the 200,000 men who served for short terms in 1861 and 1862 enlisted again.

The mass of records published by the War Department contain no summary of the number who were under arms on the Confederate side, and General Cooper, adjutant-general of the Confederate Army, stated soon after the war that no such summary existed. None of the Confederate States, as far as Colonel Livermore has been able to learn, kept a record of the number of men furnished to the Confederate service. The total number of men in the Confederate armies has been estimated at 600,000 to 700,000 by Gen. Marcus J. Wright, and at about 600,000 by General Early, Alexander H. Stephens, and Dr. Joseph Jones, surgeon-general of the United Confederate Veterans. Except the last named, none of these writers gives the source of his figures, and the largest of these estimates is, as Colonel Livermore shows, too low. In the War Department are preserved Confederate muster rolls which record the casualties of a considerable portion of the Confederate regiments for periods averaging about two years. On the basis of these muster rolls, of the estimates of Dr. Jones and of other information, the author of this compilation arrives at 885,000 as an estimate of the numbers in the Confederate Army. This, it is stated, would still lack the desertions and discharges unrecorded and certain other items not readily to be estimated.

The census of 1860, taken as a basis of estimate, gives a total of 1,141,000 as the number within the military age, from 17 to 50, in the Confederate States, and it is shown that substantially the entire military population not exempted by law were enrolled in the Army. Irregular organizations, composed mainly of persons over or under the conscript age, raise this total

1,239,000. A more exact estimate, based on rosters of the numbers of regiments in the Confederate service, gives an army of 978,004, to which must be added 98,720 enrolled in irregular organizations, reaching a total of 1,077,384 serving in the Confederate armies during the war.

Still another computation, from the average total strength of regiments, shows 1,406,180 as the final figures. An estimate made in the War Records Office has placed Confederate numbers at "over 1,000,000," and Colonel Casselman, of the Pension Office, in an article published in 1892, places the number at 1,500,000.

On the basis of these estimates the ratio of Confederate strength to the strength of the Union Army ranges from 20 to 50 per cent. The actual average strength of the Confederate armies during the four years of the war, as shown by the returns, was 55 per cent. of the average of all the Union armies for the same time. The strength of an army during a war being dependent not only on the number enlisted but also on the period of service of each man, a comparison is instituted showing the number of men in the Union Army and their actual term of service, and the equivalent number of men serving three years, which shows the Union Army of 2,898,304 enlistments as equivalent to an army of 1,556,678 men enlisted for a continuous service of three years. A like comparison of the Confederate numbers and terms of enlistment shows them to be equivalent to an army of 1,082,119 men serving for three years, 70 per cent. of the Union Army on the same basis. The discrepancy between this and the average of 55 per cent. shown by Confederate returns is explained by the absence of some and the incompleteness of other Confederate records.

In a comparison of percentages of loss the highest is given as 301 per thousand by the Confederates at Gettysburg; followed by 266 at Stone's River, 259 at Chickamauga, through a series of battles down to 13 per thousand at Port Hudson. Union percentages start with 267 at Port Hudson, 285 at Olustee, down to 13 per thousand at Jonesborough. "The foregoing comparisons," Colonel Livermore adds, "do not give ground on which to award the display of superior courage or steadfastness to the armies as a whole on either side. The record on both sides places the people of the United States in the first rank of militant nations."

There follows a chronological list of the battles of the Civil War, giving in each case as far as possible the numbers engaged on both sides, the killed, wounded and missing, and the hits per one thousand and by one thousand. Authority for the figures is given in foot notes referring to War Records by their serial numbers, and to other sources of information. This portion of the book should make it most valuable to the military expert, if it is as accurately compiled as it gives evidence of being. A half page of errata is a blemish to the volume, but one difficult to avoid in the handling of so many figures.

Many of the data found in Colonel Livermore's volume appear in Plisterer's Statistical Record and in Colonel Fox's "Regimental Losses," but this is the latest and most complete compilation of Rebellion statistics.

REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL CORBIN.

According to the annual report of Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General, U. S. A., the Regular Army on Oct. 20, 1900, consisted of 63,722 officers and men, not including 2,674 Indian scouts and recruits, and the Volunteers numbered 32,627 officers and men, including 466 in the Philippine cavalry and 910 in the Porto Rico regiment. The grand total is 98,790. The distribution of these forces is as follows:

United States—Officers and men, Regulars, 19,820; Volunteers, 76.
Alaska—Regulars, 1,125; Volunteers, 4.
Porto Rico—Regulars, 1,588; Volunteers, 916.
Cuba—Regulars, 5,690; Volunteers, 38.
Philippine Islands—Regulars, 39,948; Volunteers, 31,580.
Hawaiian Islands—Regulars, 224; Volunteers, 1.
China—Regulars, 2,128; Volunteers, 12.

After discussing briefly the Chinese complications and the plan of the American withdrawal, the casualties in killed and wounded from July 1 to Oct. 1, 1900, in China are placed as follows: Officers, 9; enlisted men, 200. Of these the 9th Inf. lost 8 and 100 respectively, and the 14th, 90 enlisted men. An interesting fact is that the 14th did not have an officer either killed or wounded. Our total dead numbered 2 officers and 30 wounded.

General Corbin says the Military Academy is in a "most satisfactory condition." He is sure the provision which Congress made at its last session for an increase of 100 cadets filled a need long felt by the service, and will result in great benefit both to the Army and to the country at large. The Adjutant General also invites special attention to the report of the Superintendent of the Military Academy relative to the hotel at West Point. The present building is old, entirely inadequate and unfit in its appointments for its purpose.

We had two attaches in the South African war—Capt. Stephen L'H. Slocum, 8th Cav., accompanying the British forces, and Capt. Carl Reichmann, 17th Inf., with the Boer forces. Both of these officers have made a number of reports, which are interesting and valuable.

Again General Corbin says a good word for the military attaches in pointing out the disadvantages under which they labor. In South Africa the military attaches of other nations had liberal allowances, but in the case of our attaches they had none, other than their pay and mileage, while their expenses were heavy. It is very desirable to have military attaches at all European capitals, but the expenses incident to duty of this peculiar and delicate nature, over and above the cost of domestic establishment, are so very great that unless an officer has a private income outside of his pay he can not afford to take such a position. Under present conditions, therefore, the choice of military attaches must be restricted to the few officers who have incomes in addition to their pay, and are willing to spend their private means in the performance of this public duty.

Details of officers from their regular duties have made a heavy draft on the effective strength of the several corps and line of the Army, made still heavier by the detachment of officers to command volunteers. The number of officers of the Regular Army absent on recruiting service, etc., holding commissions in the United States volunteers and performing necessary civil functions, etc., in the Philippines and Cuba, is as follows: Staff corps, 65; cavalry, 138; artillery, 81; infantry, 185.

The repeal of Section 6 of the Act of March 2, 1890,

for increasing the efficiency of the Army, is recommended as the new system results in too much delay in filling vacancies without adding to the information that may be desired.

The report of the board of officers appointed by direction of the Secretary of War, for the consideration of proper regulations, with a view to the establishment of a war college for the Army has not yet formulated its conclusions. The strain on the officers in other directions has made it impossible to make any college details from the officers on the active list, and the retired list has been drawn on. The recommendation that officers of the Army be placed on the same footing as to retirement as is provided for officers of the Navy by the Act of March 3, 1890, increasing the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy, is renewed. General Corbin believes the Act of July 30, 1892, which extended to all unmarried soldiers under 30 years of age and possessing the requisite qualifications the privilege of competing at prescribed examinations for commissions in the Army has operated well in attracting to the ranks a superior class of intelligent and educated young men as is evidenced by the yearly increasing number of men who have obtained admission into the commissioned branch of the Army.

Experience has shown, says the report, that two years is too brief a period for enlisted men to fit themselves for the important duties of commissioned officers. It is recommended that the law be amended to read four years instead of two. This will put appointments from the ranks and the Military Academy on the same footing.

On the canteen General Corbin has this to say: "The operation of the post exchanges during the past year, despite the attacks of the opposition outside of the Army, which have been persistent and unremitting, has been especially gratifying. Every complaint of specific violations of the regulations, or of excesses and abuses, has been promptly and impartially investigated and in every instance found to have been unwarranted."

Reports from the Philippine Islands indicate that the post exchange has become an absolute necessity, our troops being scattered at something over 400 stations, at small towns and villages, where it is quite impossible to purchase anything beyond the ordinary necessities of life; that the sale of beer in these exchanges has prevented the soldiers from drinking the vile native concoctions known as anisado and bino, or vino, which in the early days of our occupation presented a very serious problem to the military authorities, is proven by abundant testimony.

Gen. Corbin believes that the new feature of the post exchange—the post laundry—as explained in the report of the commanding officer of the Dept. of Texas, successfully solves the problem of washing the clothing of enlisted men.

In October, 1899, the enlisted strength of the Regular Army was about 6,400 below the authorized maximum, and active measures have been continued throughout the year to supply this deficiency and meet current losses. Constant efforts have been made to obtain suitable men for the artillery, both light and heavy. Instructions have been given to recruiting officers to exercise great care to accept only such men for the artillery as meet the special requirements of that arm. During the year upward of sixty batteries have been brought at times to their maximum strength.

The total number of enlistments and re-enlistments in the Regular Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, was classified as follows: For the general service, 18,929; for the special recruiting service, 88; for staff departments, 532; a total of 19,549. Counting the Hospital Corps the aggregate was 21,311. The number of volunteers enlisted for the twenty-five regiments has been 8,432.

General Corbin concludes his report with some observations on his own office. The entire clerical force is overtaxed and works in overcrowded rooms. So great is becoming the weight of the files and papers that the danger limit of the floors may soon be exceeded. Temporary clerks of the past two years who have demonstrated their efficiency and capacity, General Corbin recommends, should be transferred to the regular roll. The recommendation is renewed that the law governing leave of absence be amended so as to make the annual leave cumulative, not to exceed ninety days, that valued clerks whose devotion to duty prevents their availing themselves of the annual leave in any calendar year may be able at a future time to obtain a lengthened leave for rest or recreation without loss of pay.

To the officers on duty in the A. G. O.—Col. Thomas Ward, Lieut. Col. William H. Carter, Majors George Andrews, John A. Johnston, William A. Simpson, assistants Adjutants General, and Capt. Edwin A. Root, 10th Inf., acknowledgment of faithful and efficient service is made.

CHRISTMAS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Those desiring to forward Christmas packages for soldiers in the Philippines free by Army transports should send them at once plainly directed with company and regiment of the party the package is intended for on it. These packages must not weigh over 25 lbs., and must be delivered free of express charges to Pier 22, Brooklyn, N. Y., and must be sent in care of Capt. A. M. Palmer, U. S. A.

Persons intending to take advantage of this privilege will have to start their packages at once, as it will take at least five or six weeks to distribute them to various points where troops are stationed in the Philippines, and some of them, it is expected, will shortly be returning home. No articles that will spoil or on which there is duty can be sent in Christmas packages. Packages sent in this way will be at the risk of the owner. For a trifling charge they can be sent by the International Express Company, 52 Broadway, New York, which will be responsible for their delivery.

It has been decided by the Quartermaster's Department to have Christmas boxes for the soldiers in the Philippines leave San Francisco on the regular transports which are scheduled to sail from that port on the 16th of November and the 1st of December. The vessel sailing on the 1st of December will not reach Manila until after the 25th, so those who are desirous of having their boxes on hand at Christmas should take advantage of one of the earlier vessels. The Quartermaster's Department agrees to transport free, boxes intended for the officers and men of the Asiatic Squadron, whose vessels are stationed in the waters of the Philippine Islands. In case a ship is in China it will be impossible to send remembrances of this kind to her men. The Solace, of the Navy, which sailed for the Philippine Islands November 1st, was authorized by the Navy Department to take all Christmas boxes intended for the Navy. It is understood that many friends of the Navy took advantage of this opportunity and sent presents to the men on the far away station.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief. NEW YORK, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York. Ordered out of commission about November 24.

BANCROFT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. Arrived Key West Oct. 16. Address Key West.

KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. William M. Folger. At Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickinson. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa. Will be placed in reserve. Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At Navy Yard, New York.

SCORPION, Lieut.-Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Fort Monroe, Va. Address there.

TEXAS, Capt. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. At Norfolk. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Ordered out of commission November 3.

VIXEN, Lieut.-Comdr. C. K. Curtis. At Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding. CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. Arrived Rio de Janeiro Oct. 7. Will proceed to Montevideo Nov. 1. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton. At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Will proceed to South Atlantic Station. Address Barbadoes, W. I.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding. IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Philip H. Cooper. At San Pedro, Cal. Address mail care of Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ABAREND (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Apia, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. At San Pedro, Cal. Address mail care of Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 15. Address there.

WHEELING, Comdr. A. R. Couden. In Alaskan waters. Is due at Bremerton early in November. Address Bremerton, Washington.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remy, Commander-in-Chief. Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, Senior Squadron Commander. The Bureau of Navigation has prepared a list of vessels on the Asiatic Station, under instructions from Rear Admiral Remy, which are to be addressed at Yokohama, Japan, care of the U. S. Consul General. These vessels are: Monadnock, Monterey, Monocacy, New Orleans, Oregon, Princeton, Castine, Nashville, Brooklyn. All other vessels on the station should be addressed "Care Senior Squadron Commander, U. S. Naval Force, Asiatic Station, Manila, P. I."

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Left Shanghai Oct. 28 for Cavite. Will proceed to Manila. Address mail care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Colombo Oct. 28. Will proceed to Manila.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Manila.

CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.

CASTINE, Comdr. Charles G. Bowman. Arrived Cavite Sept. 19. Address mail care U. S. Consul General, Yokohama, Japan.

CELTIC, Comdr. Charles T. Forse. At Cavite.

CONCORD, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. At Cavite, P. I.

CULGOA, Lieut.-Comdr. John C. Fremont. Arrived Brisbane Oct. 15. Will return to Manila.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Hongkong Oct. 18.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut.-Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. At Manila.

GLACIER, Lieut.-Comdr. Albert Mertz. At Sydney, Australia.

HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. Arrived Shanghai Oct. 14. Address Manila, P. I.

IRIS, Ensign D. W. Knox. Arrived Cavite Oct. 22.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Manila.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Manila.

KENTUCKY, Capt. Colby M. Chester. Left Tompkinsville, N. Y., Oct. 25 for Gibraltar and Chinese waters via Suez Canal. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. Left Hong Kong for Canton Oct. 18.

MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Pinkinba.

MONADNOCK, Capt. Oscar W. Farenholt. At Manila. Address care U. S. Consul General, Yokohama, Japan.

MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. At Taku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.

MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul General.

NANSHAN, Ensign F. E. Ridgely. At Manila.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. Arrived Nagasaki Oct. 30. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.

NEWARK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Cavite. Address Manila, P. I.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. James G. Green. At Taku, China. Address care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

OREGON, Capt. George F. Wilde. At Woosung. Address care U. S. Consul General, Yokohama, Japan.

PRINCE, Lieut.-Comdr. Jesse M. Roper. At Manila.

PRINCETON, Comdr. Harry Knox. At Woosung, China.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. Left Saint Vincent for Teneriffe Oct. 28. Will proceed to Asiatic Station. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

YOSEMITE, Comdr. Seaton Schroeder. At Guam. Address Island of Guam, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. F. Hanford to command per Solace Nov. 1.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Ensign Lyman A. Cotten. Arrived Manila Oct. 20.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut.-Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At San Salito, Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

GWIN, Lieut. A. H. Robertson. Left Navy Yard, New York. Address Annapolis, Md.

MORRIS, Ensign Zeno E. Briggs. Newport, R. I.

PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Navy Yard, New York.

TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

HOLLAND, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. Arrived at Annapolis Oct. 23. Address Annapolis, Md.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. In Magdalena Bay. Leave November 3; arrive San Diego November 7; leave Nov. 13; arrive Hilo, H. I., Dec. 2; leave Dec. 7; arrive Lahaina, H. I., Dec. 12; leave Dec. 20; arrive Honolulu Dec. 24; leave Jan. 3; arrive San Diego, Cal., Feb. 8; leave Feb. 22; arrive San Pedro Feb. 25; leave March 1; arrive Santa Barbara March 4; leave March 9; arrive Monterey March 11; leave March 14; arrive San

Francisco March 15. Address care Post Office San Francisco, Cal.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Arrived New York Oct. 20. Address Navy Yard, New York.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I.

DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. Left Gibraltar for Algiers Nov. 2; leave Nov. 9; arrive Bizerta Nov. 10; leave Nov. 15; arrive Malta Nov. 16; leave Nov. 21; arrive Corfu Nov. 22; leave Dec. 3; arrive Piraeus Dec. 5; leave Dec. 12; arrive Smyrna Dec. 13; leave Dec. 18; arrive Alexandria Dec. 21; leave Dec. 28; arrive Naples Jan. 3, 1901; leave Jan. 10; arrive Leghorn Jan. 12; leave Jan. 17; arrive Ville Franche Jan. 18; leave Jan. 23; arrive Gibraltar Jan. 23; leave Feb. 2; arrive Tangier Feb. 2; leave Feb. 4; arrive Funchal Feb. 9; leave Feb. 11; arrive Barbadoes March 1; leave March 6; arrive St. Lucia March 7; leave March 9; arrive St. Thomas March 12; leave March 20; arrive New York April 1. Address all mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, and add foreign postage.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. Left Funchal October 31 for Porto Rico. Itinerary: Arrive San Juan Nov. 5; leave Nov. 11; arrive Guantanamo Bay Nov. 16; leave Nov. 22; arrive Havana Nov. 23; leave Dec. 1; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 8. Address mail until Nov. 26 in care of U. S. Dispatch Agent, Post Office, New York. After Nov. 26 address mail to Hampton Roads, Va.

HARTFORD, Comdr. John H. Hawley. On a cruise in accordance with following itinerary: Left Madeira October 31 for Santa Lucia; arrive Santa Lucia Nov. 17; leave Nov. 19; arrive Trinidad Nov. 21; leave Dec. 12; arrive Barbadoes Dec. 14; leave Dec. 16; arrive Porto Rico Dec. 20; leave Dec. 22; arrive Havana Dec. 30; leave Jan. 1; arrive Hampton Roads Jan. 9. Mail address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. Left Funchal for Barbadoes Oct. 29. Will arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 1. Mail should be sent to Fort Monroe, Va.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadham. Arrived Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 28. Address mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

TOPEKA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. Arrived Lisbon Oct. 26. Itinerary: Leave Lisbon October 28; arrive Gibraltar Nov. 5; leave Nov. 7; arrive Ville Franche Nov. 8; leave Nov. 20; arrive Genoa Nov. 21; leave Nov. 26; arrive Leghorn Nov. 27; leave Dec. 1; arrive Naples Dec. 5; leave Dec. 14; arrive Algiers Dec. 20; leave Dec. 27; arrive Tangier Jan. 1, leave Jan. 3; arrive Funchal Jan. 12; leave Jan. 17; arrive Barbadoes Feb. 1; leave Feb. 7; arrive St. Lucia Feb. 8; leave Feb. 12; arrive St. Kitts Feb. 15; leave Feb. 22; arrive Santa Cruz Feb. 24; leave March 3; arrive San Juan March 4; leave March 16; arrive Guantanamo Bay March 22; leave April 1; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 12. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Lieut.-Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. Arrived at Boston, Mass., Oct. 16. Address there.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. St. M. Arrived at New York Oct. 27. Address New York, N. Y.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address 16 N. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Jay H. Sypher. Left Annapolis, Md., Oct. 20, for Delaware City. Will return to Annapolis. Address Annapolis, Md.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Boston. Address Boston, Mass.

DOLPHIN, Lieut.-Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Washington, D. C. Address mail to Washington, D. C.

EAGLE, Lieut.-Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Newport. Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. At San Juan. Address San Juan, P. R.

MICHIGAN, Lieut.-Comdr. William Winder. Arrived at Erie, Pa., Oct. 3. Address Erie, Pa.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Norfolk. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. William Swift. At New York. Address Station E, New York, N. Y.

SANDOVAL, Lieut. Wiley R. M. Field. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. Left Singapore Oct. 25 for Cavite. Address mail to Manila, P. I.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. Left San Francisco Nov. 1 for Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Gise. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

YANKTON, Lieut.-Comdr. George L. Dyer. Left Tompkinsville Nov. 1 for Fort Monroe. Address Fort Royal, S. C.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Navy Yard, League Island, Penn.

ANNAPOLIS—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will be commissioned for service on Asiatic Station about Nov. 1.

CABESAR, Lieut.-Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Arrived Cavite Oct. 28. Address mail care of Navy Department.

FROLIC, Lieut.-Comdr. J. M. Helm. Norfolk, Va.

UNCAS, Chief Btsn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. To proceed to the Asiatic Station.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. W. Bartlett to command. To be placed in commission at Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman to command. To be commissioned at Navy Yard, New York.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Cruising in Bering Sea. Address mail to Sitka, Alaska.

FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 25.—Capt. E. T. Strong, granted sick leave for three months.

OCT. 26.—Comdr. R. P. Rodgers, to duty on staff of Admiral Dewey and as a member of the general board.

Comdr. F. P. Gilmore, to Puget Sound Naval Station as equipment officer, Nov. 20.

Lieut. C. D. Stearns, detached Saratoga and to Prairie, Oct. 30.

Lieut. H. K. Benham, detached Texas when out of commission and to duty in Bureau of Equipment.

Ensign P. L. Pratt, detached Prairie and remain at Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., for treatment.

Naval Cadet J. E. Mathews, to duty at Washington Yard.

OCT. 27.—Comdr. W. H. Emory, detached Naval Station, Key West, upon return of Captain Impey; proceed home and wait orders.

Btsn. A. Whipkey, detached Richmond and to Buffalo, Nov. 4.

Mate W. D. Bartley, detached Constellation, Nov. 6, and immediately to Vermont.

Paym. Ck. J. A. McSherry, appointed on nomination of Paym. R. Hutton to settle accounts of Indiana.

Paym. Ck. M. D. Darnall, appointment on nomination of P. A. Paym. Jno. Irwin, Jr., revoked (Buffalo).

OCT. 28.—Sunday.

OCT. 29.—Capt. O. W. Farenholt, detached Naval Station, Cavite, and to command of Monadnock when discharged from hospital.

Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Marshall, detached New York and to Kearsarge; order commander-in-chief, Oct. 27.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Benson, detached New York and to Kearsarge; order commander-in-chief, Oct. 27.

A. Paym. R. C. Schenck, resignation accepted; to take effect from Oct. 30.

Nav. Constr. F. B. Zahm, detached Bureau Construction and Repair, Nov. 5, and to Mare Island Yard.

Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Dombaugh, commissioned lieutenant commander from Aug. 19, 1900 (League Island Yard).

Lieut. W. R. Cushman, commissioned lieutenant (junior grade from July 1, 1900 (Franklin).

Surg. A. M. D. McCormick, commissioned surgeon from Nov. 11, 1899 (Norfolk Hospital).

War. Mach. R. J. Vickery, warranted from August 23, 1899 (Philadelphia).

War. Mach. J. A. Hickey, warranted from Aug. 23, 1899 (Philadelphia).

War. Mach. O. Bragonier, warranted from Aug. 23, 1899 (General Alava).

OCT. 30.—Lieut. G. R. Evans, detached St. Mary's Nov. 2, and report for duty on North Atlantic Station, Nov. 5.

Lieut. S. M. Strite, detached Independence and report for duty on North Atlantic Station, Nov. 14.

A. Surg. R. E. Ledbetter, to duty on Constellation. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch, commissioned commander from July 23, 1900. (Wait orders.)

OCT. 31.—Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie, detached Texas when out of commission; proceed home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Bartlett, detached Texas when out of commission and to duty in command of Piscataqua, sitting out at Portsmouth yard.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Edwards, detached Texas when out of commission and to duty in Bureau Steam Engineering.

Lieut. Comdr. W. I. Chambers, detached Texas when out of commission and to duty with Annapolis, as executive and navigator.

Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman, detached from duty with Annapolis and to duty connection Wompatuck, at New York Yard, and to command her when placed in commission.

Lieut. R. B. Higgins, additional duty as inspector of engineering material, American Bridge Company's works, Edge Moor, Del.

Lieut. F. H. Clark, additional duty on Scorpion as watch and division officer.

Ensign G. S. Lincoln, detached Texas when out of commission and report for duty on North Atlantic Station, in the line.

Ensign E. T. Fitzgerald, detached Texas when out of commission and report for line duty on North Atlantic Station.

Surg. C. Biddle, detached Texas when out of commission; proceed home and wait orders.

Paym. J. S. Carpenter, detached Texas when out of commission; proceed home and wait orders.

Ensign C. Abele, detached Scorpion and report for duty on North Atlantic Station.

Ch. Btsn. J. J. Killin, to duty on Franklin.

Btsn. A. Anderson, detached Texas when out of commission and to Vermont.

Gun. J. C. McDermott, detached Texas when out of commission and to Massachusetts.

A. Gun. P. Hill, transferred from Mare Island hospital to New York hospital for treatment.

Carp. F. J. Hays, detached Atlanta and to New York hospital for treatment.

A. Carp. F. J. Simmonds, detached New York and to Atlanta.

War. Mach. J. J. Fuller, detached League Island Yard, Nov. 7, and to duty with Wisconsin, for duty on board her when commissioned.

Asst. War. Mach. C. H. Casey, detached Texas when out of commission and to Franklin.

War. Mach. H. Smith, detached Texas when out of commission and to Franklin.

War. Mach. C. G. Nelson, detached Texas when out of commission and to Massachusetts.

Carp. A. R. Mackie, detached Texas when out of commission and to duty at Crescent Shipyard, Elizabethport, N. J.

NOV. 1.—Capt. A. S. Snow, detached New York when out of commission and to duty at New York Yard.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Murdock, detached New York when out of commission and to duty at War College.

Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Rogers, detached New York when out of commission, and immediately to duty on Massachusetts as navigator.

Lieut. Comdr. T. M. Potts, detached Massachusetts on reporting of relief and to duty at League Island Yard.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, detached New York and to Massachusetts, Nov. 5.

Lieut. G. R. Salisbury, detached New York and to line duty on Massachusetts, Nov. 5.

Lieut. W. S. Crosley, unexpired portion of sick leave revoked; to duty on Saratoga, Nov. 7.

Lieut. J. F. Luby, to duty with Annapolis at Norfolk Yard, Nov. 8, and for duty on board her when commissioned.

Ensign R. I. Curtin, detached New York and to Massachusetts, Nov. 5, as watch and division officer.

Ensign F. D. Karns, detached New York and to line duty on Massachusetts, Nov. 5.

Med. Dir. C. H. White, detached Museum of Hygiene on reporting of relief; to home and wait orders.

Med. Insp. G. P. Bradley, to duty in charge of Naval Museum of Hygiene, Nov. 15.

Surg. H. E. Ames, detached Kearsarge and to Massachusetts.

Chaplain C. Q. Wright, detached New York and to Massachusetts.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 24.—2d Lieut. F. F. Robards, to report to Brigadier General, commandant, in connection with construction of Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.

OCT. 25.—2d Lieut. Giles Bishop and Ell T. Fryer and Capt. Harry Lee and 1st Lieut. L. M. Harding, appointed members and judge advocate, respectively, of G. C. M. at Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Major C. H. Lauchheimer, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, to Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., in connection with inspection of U. S. S. Atlanta.

OCT. 26.—Major C. A. Doyen, from command of Marine Guard U. S. S. New York, to command Marine Guard U. S. S. Kearsarge, and marine officer of the fleet, North Atlantic Station.

Capt. T. P. Kane, from command of Marine Guard of U. S. S. Kearsarge when relieved by Major C. A. Doyen, and to command Marine Guard U. S. S. Massachusetts.

1st Lieut. R. G. McConnell, from Marine Guard of Kearsarge to command Marine Guard U. S. S. Franklin.

1st Lieut. H. C. Reisinger, from duty with Marine Guard U. S. S. New York to duty with Marine Guard U. S. S. Kearsarge.

Capt. S. D. Butler and R. N. Gilson, and 1st Lieut. N. G. Burton, from 1st Regiment of Marines, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., and ordered to report to Brigadier General, commandant, U. S. M. C.

OCT. 30.—Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, ordered to assume command of Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

OCT. 29.—2d Lieut. Theodore Monell,

Capt. W. H. Parker, from duty as member G. C. M., now in session at Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Capt. C. S. Radford, A. Q. M., appointed member of examining board applicants for appointment as 2d lieutenants.

Capt. C. S. Radford, A. Q. M., to report to Quartermaster, U. S. M. C., for temporary duty.

2d Lieut. Frank Halford, granted permission to delay reporting at Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., until Nov. 9, 1900.

OCT. 20.—Capt. J. H. Russell, to report to C. O., Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for duty as assistant instructor at School of Application.

2d Lieut. F. S. Wiltse, to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., for instruction.

2d Lieut. A. C. Rogers, to Marine Barracks, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., for instruction.

1st Lieut. W. R. Coyle, appointed judge advocate G. C. M., at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

OCT. 21.—1st Lieut. R. S. Hooker, from Marine Barracks, Newport, R. I., to Marine Barracks, New York, for duty.

2d Lieut. S. W. Brewster, from Marine Barracks, New York, to Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., for instruction.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

OCT. 27.—1st Lieut. P. H. Uberroth, from the Perry to the Gresham.

1st Lieut. O. D. Myrick, from the Gresham to the Manhattan.

2d Lieut. J. H. Scott, from the Gresham to the Perry.

1st Lieut. H. M. Broadbent, from the Manning to the Grant.

1st Lieut. J. M. Moore, from the Grant to the Manning.

2d Lieut. F. J. Haake, from the Morrill to the Gresham.

OCT. 29.—Capt. A. Buhner, from the Golden Gate to the Rush.

1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing, from the Rush to the Golden Gate.

2d Lieut. J. C. Hooker, granted twenty-five days leave.

3d Lieut. H. H. Wolf, from the Galveston to the Dallas.

3d Lieut. J. F. Hottel, from the Onondaga to the Galveston.

Actg. 3d Lieut. R. R. Tafel, from the Algonquin to the Onondaga.

Chief Engr. M. T. Chevers, to temporary duty on the Manhattan.

Chief Engr. F. R. Falkenstein, detached from the Winona, on relief, and ordered home.

OCT. 31.—2d Asst. Engr. J. B. Turner, assigned to construction duty at Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Until considerable more work has been done on the New London Coaling Station there is not much likelihood of that point being used to any considerable extent for coaling ships of the Navy. The intention, however, is to maintain a large quantity of fuel at New London and draw against it in time of necessity rather than for the purpose of making use of it when ships can receive their coal at other and better stations on the coast.

The attention of the Navy Department is being directed anew to the benefits to be derived from a dock and repair shops at Pearl Harbor, H. I., and efforts will be made the coming session of Congress to make an additional appropriation for the prosecution of the work. The necessity for a Naval station in Hawaii has impressed itself upon our naval officers more especially since the acquisition of the islands and it is not improbable that some progress will be made the coming winter in the direction of this improvement. Our vessels serving in Samoa would be within easy steaming distance of Honolulu for repairs of all ordinary types, and it is not too much to say that a machine shop and small dock yard at Honolulu will be of greater value to the Navy than the present dock at Bremerton.

The large laying up basin at the League Island Navy Yard will be pretty well filled up the coming winter, when the ships in ordinary shall arrive, and it is understood that many improvements will be suggested in the facilities for handling vessels in the annual report of Yards and Docks. The advantages possessed by this basin consist in good draft, immunity from gales and storms, and perfectly fresh water.

Advices from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 29, state that orders have been received to prepare the Piscataqua for service in the Philippines. Constructor Snow, of the Boston & Maine Railroad, called at the Navy Yard a few days ago regarding the railroad which is to be constructed by the Government about the yard. The plans for the Navy Yard railroad will be drawn by Civil Engineer L. E. Gregory in the near future, and the construction of the railroad will commence next April. The track will be laid all about the yard, along the water front, to the dry dock, to reservoir, to coal wharf, and will cost the Government \$50,000. The construction of the new saw mill is being rapidly pushed along; the contractors have now reached the height of the second floor and the entire brick-work will be completed by December. Work on the U. S. S. Raleigh is being rapidly pushed along.

Secretary of the Navy Long on Oct. 26 appointed the following board to select a site in the Philippines for a fortified naval station to be used as a base of supplies and operations in the defense of the archipelago: Rear Admiral George C. Remey, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Naval Station; Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, of the Newark; Capt. Charles M. Thomas, of the Baltimore; Lieut. Albert P. Niblack and Civil Engineer A. J. Menocal, U. S. N., who are all in the Philippines.

Speaking of the busy appearance of the Navy yard at Mare Island, Cal., at the present time, the Valiejo "Morning News" of Oct. 17 among other things says: "The new ferry building is a magnificent structure. The drydock presents an unusual appearance, the torpedo-boats Farragut, Fox and Davis having been docked together. This is the first time this has ever been done. After the little boats come out the Solace will go in. Below the drydock the converted gunboat Alert is nearly ready to go into commission. She is an exact counterpart of the Ranger and will be very useful for survey work. That part of the quay wall which slid into the water some months ago is rapidly being rebuilt. The cruiser Marblehead is moored just above the Solace and is completely stripped. She will be thoroughly overhauled, and when finished will practically be a new ship. At the coal wharf lies the cruiser Boston, just out of the dock, where her bottom was cleaned and painted and her valves overhauled. This ship is a veritable beehive, men being everywhere on her. One of the most noticeable changes on the Boston when she is finished will be her masts, they being changed to steel military masts with fighting tops. Many changes are being made on the ship, several valuable lessons having been learned from the late conflict with Spain. The yards and docks gang working on the coal cylinders have completed one of them and have commenced on the second. There will be four of these immense tanks. The gunboat Ranger has returned from Santa Barbara to have her broken topmast replaced by a new one. There are rumors that both the Iowa and Lightship 70 will be brought to the

yard in the near future for repairs. The big collier Nero is lying in the stream loaded down with coal, and is drawing 25 feet of water. When under way she will draw 26 feet aft. She will sail to-morrow for Manila and Guam."

The French warships Cecille and the Suchet arrived at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 29. In the afternoon the battalion of naval cadets paraded with the Naval Academy band in the lead. The foreigners were much pleased with the display. A luncheon by Comdr. Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, was among the pleasant incidents of the visit.

The New York Shipbuilding Company have practically completed their new plant at Camden, N. J., in the harbor of Philadelphia, where they have adequate facilities for the construction of war vessels, ocean liners, cargo ships, yachts and coasting steamers, as well as engines, boilers, hulls and joinery work. The plant covers an area of 130 acres, having a frontage of 3,000 feet on the Delaware river. The floor space of the building is 22 acres. The building ships can accommodate hulls of 700 feet in length at present and are capable of extension so that any length desired can be constructed. The entire plant is fire proof and all machinery is new. The company already has under contract one ship of 4,200 tons burden, one of 11,000 tons, and one of 5,500 tons. These are cargo ships of slow speed.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department has practically completed the designs for the new buildings authorized for construction at League Island. These buildings are all for the use of the Department of Steam Engineering and, according to Rear Admiral Endicott the chief of the bureau, will be the finest of their kind in this country. Other improvements in the way of underground cables and telegraph lines are also to be made at League Island.

A court of inquiry has been appointed by the Navy Department to investigate the cause of the collision between the torpedo boats Dahlgren and Craven, which occurred off Newport Oct. 16. The court, which has been directed to fix the responsibility for the collision, consists of Capt. F. E. Chadwick, President of the Naval War College; Comdr. R. P. Rodgers, 2d Lieut. W. R. Rush, members, and Lieut. Frank Marble, Judge Advocate. The board will meet at Newport on Nov. 6. It has been intimated at the Navy Department that a previous preliminary investigation found that the collision was in some measure due to carelessness.

The U. S. S. Vixen has completed her repairs in the dock at Norfolk and is now under the hands of the workmen from the Yard, undergoing the overhauling necessary for the prospective cruising for which she will be designated later on.

The Manila "Times" of Aug. 29 said that in a few weeks the Olongapo Navy Yard would be in a fair way to be called the best in the Far East. The excavations had already been made for four dry docks, the largest being 600 feet long and 80 feet wide; the smaller docks are 250 feet long and 30 feet wide (approximately). The Government is especially favored by the fact that there are immense stone quarries in the immediate vicinity of Olongapo. A distilling plant for the yard has been erected. Previous to its erection the marines were obliged to go some distance to procure their drinking water. In several instances they were fired upon and some of them have been killed.

The Navy Department has decided to locate the new million-dollar dry-dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, between docks 1 and 2, as recommended by a majority of the board appointed to select a site for it.

The current number of the Proceedings of the Naval Institute, composed of officers and others attached to the Navy contains "Torpedo Operations in Naval Warfare," by Lieut. L. H. Chandler, U. S. N.; Memorandum on General Staff for the U. S. N., by Capt. H. C. Taylor, U. S. N.; "An Address Delivered Before the Naval War College," by Hon. Frank W. Hackett; "An Account of Some Past Military and Naval Operations Directed Against Porto Rico and Cuba," by Capt. C. H. Stockton, U. S. N.; "The Pacific Marine Cable," "Some Remarks on the Military Necessity and the Advantages of a National Cable," by Lieut. John Hood, U. S. N.; "The Naval Battle of Manila," by Lieut. John M. Ellicott, U. S. N.; "With Reference to the Size of the Fighting Ships," by Capt. Asa Walker, U. S. N.

The next examination to be held at Washington Barracks for commissions in the Marine Corps will begin on Nov. 19. Among those designated for examination at this time is Mr. Irving M. Scott, Jr., a son of the president of the Union Iron Works. There are now few vacancies existing in the commissioned strength of the Marine Corps, but if Congress grants the increase asked by the Commandant of the Corps there will necessarily be many vacancies created.

Bids for the five battleships and six armored cruisers will be opened at the Navy Department Dec. 7. There will be an unusual amount of activity in the bidding this year, as there are several new competitors in the field. On the Pacific coast the Union Iron Works will this year have for a competitor the Driscoll Steel Company, and in the East there will be three new bidders on the large vessels. The construction of these ships constitutes the largest ship-building program ever laid down by the Navy Department.

The Board of Officers which was appointed for the purpose of making an examination of the conditions at the Indian Head Proving Ground in order, if possible, to ascertain the cause of the recent explosion there, will report that it has been utterly impossible to place the blame for the explosion or to give any cause for the occurrence of the catastrophe. The Board has found that every precaution was taken to watch and care for the explosives stored at Indian Head.

The respective degrees of completion of the sea-going torpedo-boat destroyers Lawrence and Macdonough on Oct. 3, as reported by Admiral Hiehborn, were 98 per cent. for the former and 96 for the Macdonough. The latter was named in honor of Thomas Macdonough, who commanded the Squadron in Lake Champlain in 1814 which defeated the British Squadron. In 1804 he was one of the Decatur party that re-captured the Philadelphia from the Moors. One of his sons is still living, a successful and highly respected citizen of New York City. The Lawrence was named after Capt. James Lawrence of the ill-fated Chesapeake, who was the author of the immortal order, "Don't give up the ship."

INDIAN HEAD PROVING GROUND.

Lieut. Joseph Strauss, U. S. N., Inspector of Ordnance, in charge of the naval proving ground at Indian Head, presents a very interesting report in connection with that of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

It shows that 159 guns have been proved, of all calibers, divided as follows: Eight 13-inch, three 8-inch, forty-six 6-inch, twenty-six 5-inch, three 4-inch, three 3-inch, thirteen 6-pounder, and fifty-seven 1-pounder auto-

matic. Among the tests made were the following: A 6-pounder semi-automatic gun, found to be a satisfactory arrangement for reducing the gun's crew by one man, as well as increasing the rapidity of fire considerably. A device for making all rapid-fire guns in service semi-automatic, found to work well. This apparatus can be attached to the guns now on board ship by the ship's mechanics. A new lock designed at the naval gun factory which gives promise of successfully supplying a want long felt in the service.

The 30-caliber Colt automatic gun has proved itself on repeated trials at the proving ground to be an admirable weapon. Five hundred and fifty-three projectiles of all calibers were tested during the year. A large number of tests of fuses of various designs show that the ideal fuse, one combining absolute safety with sufficient sensitiveness, has yet to be invented.

Extended trials have been made with thorite, a new high explosive. It is very difficult to form a definite opinion as to the safety of firing compounds of this character from high-powered guns. The destructive value of such missiles is so much open to question as to render the adoption of any high explosive for the purposes a subject to be approached with great caution.

No difficulty has been experienced in bursting armor-piercing projectiles with charges of ordinary black powder.

Ninety-eight samples of the Navy smokeless powder have been proved. In the 3-inch 50-caliber gun a velocity of about 3,000 foot-seconds has been obtained with the designed pressure of 17 tons. Three thousand foot-seconds is obtained in the 50-caliber 4-inch gun with a pressure less than that. A 6-inch gun, 46 calibers in length, gives a velocity of over 3,000 foot-seconds with 17 tons pressure with this powder. We may, therefore, confidently count on a considerably less pressure for this caliber to produce that velocity in the new 50-caliber guns now being built.

In a new explosive the question of stability is one that occupies the first place. A sample of 5-inch powder that had been in the magazine of the Marblehead for two years was recently tested at the proving ground. It does not show the least deterioration in ballistic qualities, nor does it give any evidence of having altered chemically. Another sample kept in the magazine for one year shows equally good results.

So far no smokeless ignition powder has been found that will give acceptable results. Great variations in pressure result from its use, and the variation is always in the nature of an increase, generally as high as 25 per cent., and sometimes 50 per cent.

The subject of erosion is one that is claiming the attention of those using nitroglycerin smokeless powders. Four-inch gun No. 212 has been fired 661 times, and 5-inch gun No. 133 686 times with the Navy smokeless without causing enough wear to be measureable with the instruments in use here.

DECISION OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has been called upon by the Secretary of the Navy to decide a very important question relative to the manner of computing the increase of pay resulting to officers of the Navy by virtue of the ten per cent. increase of pay proper granted by the Army appropriation act of May 26th, 1900, to officers of the Army serving in the Philippines and other islands. The case of Paymaster McDonald, U. S. Navy, serving as naval storekeeper at the Naval Station at Cavite, is quoted as a case in point.

The question arises whether in estimating the increase of pay accruing, by virtue of this act, to officers of the Navy, who are paid according to Army pay, said increase should be computed upon the shore pay of an officer as it existed prior to said last-mentioned act, or upon the pay proper for an Army officer of corresponding rank, or whether the increase of ten per cent. should first be added to the pay of the Army officer of corresponding rank and service, and the fifteen per cent. reduction prescribed by section 13 of the Navy personnel act for service on shore, be taken from the amount so ascertained.

It is observed that the act of May 26, 1900, does not in terms give to officers of the Navy any increase of pay whatever. The increase is given to officers of the Army, and officers of the Navy are benefitted thereby indirectly through the operation of section 13 of the Navy personnel act.

It has previously been held by the Comptroller that in estimating the pay of a Navy officer on shore under the Navy personnel act, the increase arising from length of service must first be added to the pay of an Army officer of corresponding rank before applying the fifteen per cent. deduction for shore service. Following the same principle, the Comptroller holds that the ten per cent. increase in pay proper given to Army officers under the act of May 26, 1900, must first be added before a deduction is made for shore service. In other words, there must first be ascertained the rate of pay of an Army officer corresponding in rank with the naval officer whose pay is under consideration, including increases for length of service in the places mentioned in the act of May 26, 1900, and the pay of such naval officers for service in like places would be the amount of pay due such Army officer so ascertained, less fifteen per cent.

The completion of the battleship Illinois is being seriously delayed by the difficulty experienced in procuring material for machinery as well as hull. She was to have been ready for her trials the present year, but this now appears impossible. This is somewhat of a disappointment to the Navy Department, but there seems no way of avoiding the present congested conditions obtaining among the steel factories, the demands on their product being far in excess of their ability to turn out work.

The transports Buford and Kilpatrick, which are scheduled to sail from New York early in this month for Manila, will carry about twenty-five wives and daughters of officers of the Regular Army now with their regiments in the Philippines. Beginning with the first of October the Secretary of War granted permission to the members of the families of officers in the Regular Army to go on Army transports to the station of their husbands. This action of the Secretary's has given many wives of officers a chance to go to the Philippines and establish homes.

Secretary Long has at length taken action in the matter of the establishment of a convenient and safe coaling station at some point in the Philippine Islands readily accessible to our ships in all weather. Hitherto the coaling facilities have been of the most meagre description, ships depending upon an indifferent lighter system for coaling.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 30.

The naval cadet football team defeated the eleven of Lehigh University Saturday by a score of 15 to 0. Some changes were made in the Annapolis line-up. Adams was frequently played behind the line, and made a touchdown in the first half. In this half Long kicked a goal from the field, and in the second half Fowler scored a touchdown. Belknap missed two goals. The Navy team on the whole showed satisfactory improvement over their form of last week, but were weak in the handling of kicks, and made fumbles on other plays. They would probably have scored at least once more in the second half had it not been for fumbling several kicks, which Lehigh men fell upon.

The line-up was as follows:

Navy	Positions	Lehigh
Reid	L. E.	Gearhardt
Rodgers	L. T.	Peoples
Fremont	L. G.	Braghan
Bruff	C.	Burroughs
Belknap	R. G.	Bray
Adams	R. T.	Shonk
Nichols	R. E.	Dornan
Long	Q. B.	Dow
Fowler	L. H. B.	Fanbaugh
Horning	R. H. B.	Fuller
Smith	F. B.	McCormick

The submarine torpedo-boat Holland, which arrived at the Naval Academy last week, is an object of much interest. The cadets are to be instructed on the submarine torpedo-boat that they may be perfectly familiar with seamanship of this class. Another submarine boat is expected at the Naval Academy shortly, and a class will be formed of cadets, petty officers and sailors for instruction in manipulating submarine boats.

A commission of survey left last week for the Patuxet River, on the United States steamer Standish, Boat-swain John Sinclair commanding, and laid out the course for the speed trial of a new torpedo-boat.

The torpedo boats Gwynn and Porter are expected at the Naval Academy daily. The addition of these two will make nine vessels in all, lying off the Naval Academy. This is the largest number that is ever known to have been here at one time. Of the nine ships, all except the Santee and the Phlox are modern naval vessels, built and equipped according to the latest improvements of the Navy.

The shock of the explosion at Indian Head was felt at Annapolis, fifty miles away.

Practical exercises, on the water, in a large measure, ended for the season at the Naval Academy on Saturday, this work of the first term having been finished.

Ensigns Brumby, Johnston, Laning and Raby left here Tuesday for Washington, D. C., where they took an examination for promotion to lieutenants.

By an order read on Friday, Superintendent Wainwright, of the Naval Academy, released from quarters on the Santee the following naval cadets who were confined on the ship as part of their punishment on account of the late hazing of Naval Cadet I. F. Dortch: Merlyn G. Cook, first class; John S. Abbott, Wm. Ancrum, W. J. Giles, G. T. Radford, W. P. Reid, R. S. Thompson and Thomas Ward, Jr., third class.

One of the naval cadets who was caught "gouging," recently, has been recommended for dismissal. "Gouging," in naval vernacular, means "cheating," in common parlance. The young gentleman in question was getting information out of his book when he should have obtained it from his memory.

Chief Boat-swain and Mrs. N. P. Hill, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Pierce, left for their home in New York Wednesday.

The remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Thornton Parker, widow of Lieut.-Comdr. William H. Parker, who died in Washington, D. C., in 1891, were brought to Annapolis Sunday and buried in the Academy cemetery beside those of her husband. Mrs. Parker was the daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. N.

The series of Naval Academy hops began at the Naval Academy Saturday night. Mrs. Wainwright, wife of the superintendent, received with Naval Cadet Andrews, of the first class.

The French Atlantic Squadron, Admiral Richard commanding, consisting of the flagship Cecille, Capt. M. Jubel commanding, and the Suchet, Capt. D. S. Bris commanding, arrived here at an early hour Oct. 29. Soon after salutes were exchanged, Commander Wainwright and Lieutenant Eberle paid an official visit to the ship and Commander Wainwright received a salute. At four o'clock in the afternoon, Admiral Richards and Captains Jubel and Bris returned the visit of the American officers, and were received with befitting honors.

A Naval Academy fencing team made an American audience happy Tuesday afternoon in the gymnasium by defeating a French fencing team from the French Atlantic Squadron, 7 bouts to 2. The French team consisted of Ensigns Roy and Franquet, from the Cecille, and Ensign Pertus, from the Suchet. The Academy team was: Naval Cadets Adolphus Andrews, of Texas; Lewis B. McBride, of Pennsylvania, and Sidney M. Henry, of New York. The audience was as liberal in its applause when the Frenchmen won a bout as it was when the Cadets were successful, but it was highly gratified at the result. The Naval Cadets sent the challenge.

An explosion of gas on the submarine boat Holland Tuesday afternoon at the Naval Academy, caused an alarm of fire at the ships. The fire corps responded, but there was no need of it. The crew did not leave the hold of the vessel. No damage was done, and outsiders, who are kept at a respectable distance from the workings of the new craft, put it down to a regular occurrence, as the crew and officer in charge were not at all disconcerted by the explosion that sent fire and smoke out of the hold of the vessel, and very much excited the inexperienced spectators.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Presidio, Oct. 24, 1900.

From the Philippines and Japan there came into port, on the afternoon of Oct. 18, 47 cabin passengers from Manila, 44 cabin passengers from Nagasaki, and a number of discharged, sick and insane soldiers. Eighteen days was the length of the voyage from Nagasaki to San Francisco. Among the cabin passengers were: Major J. S. Wilkins, Capt. E. T. Strong, J. R. Lindsay, W. C. Dow, F. B. Andrew, A. Steinhauer, William Crozier, H. P. Rethers, Thomas F. McCaleb, and Frank Harding; Majors Carroll Mercer and J. O. Skinner; Lieuts. G. M. Lee, Ermin Hartrath, Guy A. Boyle, Frank R. Lang, W. H. Waldron and A. N. McClure.

Capt. William Crozier, U. S. A., is staying at the Palace Hotel and will make an inspection of the forti-

fications of this harbor before he leaves. Mrs. George E. Morse gave a luncheon at the Palace grill on the evening of Oct. 20 in honor of Mrs. Henry O. S. Heistand, wife of Colonel Heistand, who is at present in China. Mrs. Heistand arrived on the Sherman on Oct. 18 and left for her Washington home Oct. 22.

A concert for the pleasure of the sick soldiers at the general hospital will be given in the hospital on the evening of Oct. 25.

Dr. Edmund Barrv, who has been at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., for the last fifteen months, has reported here for duty. He will sail for Manila on the next transport. Chaplain Allenworth and his family leave Oct. 25 for Angel Island. The doctors at the general hospital gave a stag dinner to their commanding officer, Col. A. C. Girard, on the night of Oct. 20. It was in honor of Colonel Girard's recent promotion from the grade of major to that of lieutenant colonel. The following officers were present: Col. A. C. Girard, Dr. C. C. Collins, Dr. McVey, Dr. Craig, Dr. Southall, Dr. Clark and Dr. Alden.

Capt. Frank Harding, lately in command of the hospital ship Relief, from which he was recently relieved at Nagasaki, arrived at the California Oct. 19. Major O. J. Skinner, Capt. J. R. Lindsay, Capt. S. N. Caleb, Lieut. R. N. Winn, Lieut. A. N. McClure and G. A. Boyle, all from Manila, are at the California. Lieut. George M. Lee, 39th Inf., who is suffering from dysentery, and Lieut. Frank R. Lang, who was shot in the engagement in China, are being treated at the general hospital.

Mrs. Gale, wife of Capt. Gale, of the 4th Cav., left Oct. 24 for San Francisco, where she will remain until her husband returns from Manila. Mrs. Gale is at the Wellsley. Mr. Holbrook, who has been the guest of Captain and Mrs. Rhombold for some time, leaves October 30 for her home in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Dougherty, wife of Colonel Dougherty, was a visitor in the garrison during the week.

Capt. and Mrs. Rethers, who returned from China on the Sherman, are guests of Mrs. H. B. Freeman. Mrs. Lemby, wife of Captain Lemby, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Parker.

A very unique progressive luncheon was given Oct. 22 by Mrs. Hardin. The dining room was artistically decorated with flowers of the season, which presented a very charming sight. The invited guests were: Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. Louis, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Marshall, and the Misses Marshall.

Invitations are out for a dinner to be given Oct. 27 by Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Clark.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 29, 1900.

Sergt. Ohman, of I Company, killed a large gray wolf while hunting in Missouri Monday with a number of comrades.

Chaplain John McCleery, U. S. A. and wife, of Ft. Logan, Col., who have been spending a couple of weeks in Kansas City attending the cattle show and horse show, are now the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Richards in Leavenworth, where the chaplain was pastor of the Christian Church for a number of years. He was also chaplain of the Kansas State Penitentiary for several years and afterward chaplain of the federal prison. Chaplain and Mrs. McCleery will leave for their home to-day.

Lieutenant Dabney left Tuesday, Oct. 22, on a twenty-day leave to visit relatives in Texas.

Mrs. Kate Dodge, widow of the late Capt. Charles Dodge, and little daughter are visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Minnie Taylor, at the home of her parents, ex-Senator and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, in Leavenworth.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 29, 1900.

Private Charles Courtney, of the 25th Inf., who returned from the Philippine Islands a month ago was suddenly attacked by acute insanity, the supposed result of a sunstroke which occurred on one of the forced marches taken by the 25th Inf. He went gunning after the Corporal of the Guard and attacked two members of the guard with a sharp dirk. He was disarmed and sent to the asylum for the insane at Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Wm. H. Cruikshank and Lieut. F. K. Ferguson of Battery K, 1st Art., have returned from a short visit to Dallas, where they were invited as Referee and Judge in the foot ball contest between the University of Texas and the Dallas team. They were royally treated and had a good time.

On Wednesday, Oct. 24, we laid to rest the soldiers whose bodies had been recovered and recognized from the Galveston horror, about eleven in all, the expense of their interment being provided by a personal subscription. There were two services: one for the Catholics and the other for the Protestants. The cortege consisted of ambulances for the clergy, the dead soldiers on Battery K caissons the officers coming after, followed by troop F, 10th Cav., Capt. Guy Carleton in command, the Hospital Corps, with Steward Schenkenberg and a detachment of the 25th Inf. The Band led the procession with the drum muffled and the sad, sweet music of the "dead march" and when they passed out the west gate of the reservation, tears ran down the cheeks of maid and woman. While tears of which they were not ashamed, filled the eyes of men who had met death in every shape and who have suffered pain and sorrow at home and in foreign countries.

Light Battery K, 1st Art., under command of Capt. C. L. Best, left through the rain and mud to give its widely advertised battery drill at the International Fair held at the grounds of the San Antonio Fair Company, three miles south of the city. The drilling was enthusiastically received by the always-to-be-expected crowd which assembles when Battery K is to be drilled. Much praise was won by the firing, especially at the volley fire, when six guns thundered out their voices as one gun. The men were given several hours to visit the exhibits and see the side shows which were countless in number. All returned to the post wet and muddy, but well pleased with their day's outing.

Mrs. Bessie McKibbin, who has been suffering from an attack of acute bronchitis, complicated with asthma, has so far recovered as to be able to take her usual evening drives in her carriage.

Lieut. Wm. R. Westervelt of Light Battery K, 1st Art., and Lieut. J. C. Nichols of Heavy Battery O, 1st Art., are very much prized acquisitions to the social element of the post. Speaking of Lieutenant Nichols brings to remembrance how he distinguished himself in saving several women at the time of the Galveston flood. They were in the residence of the lighthouse keeper, which had been connected with the lighthouse

by a life line. Along this Lieutenant Nichols made several trips bearing with him each time a woman, lashed to him for security. The trip was full of hardship and peril with the fierce waves dragging and tearing at his hold of the rope, at one time sinking him under tons upon tons of water, again, tossing him high in the air with the waves snapping and snarling at his heels like a pack of ravenous wolves driven from their prey, with the one hundred miles an hour wind tearing the very clothes from his body.

To hear Mr. Nichols talk one would think every other male member of that expected-to-be-drowned crowd was a hero save himself, but, could more of the truth be told, the entire lot of heroes (?) could be counted on the hand of a man who had lost four fingers in a buzz saw.

ON A BICYCLE TOUR.

Topeka, Kansas, October 27, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

On the third of this month there passed through this city, on his way to Saginaw, Mich., to spend a three months' furlough with his relatives, Sergt. Ernest Kuehn, Light Battery F, 3d Art., stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas. The sergeant has just enlisted for the third time in the Battery, and is a young man with lots of "push" in him, and has chosen a new way to go on a furlough. In place of, as most soldiers on furlough do, traveling in a comfortable railroad car, the sergeant is traveling the distance on his bicycle. He is dressed in the regulation undress uniform, with campaign hat and leggings, and carries his change of clothing and a few other necessities in a small grip that he has strapped to the handle bars of his machine. For protection against the rain he carries a poncho; and for protection against vicious dogs, he carries a small 32 calibre revolver. The weight of the machine with all attachments is about 50 lbs.

In his trip from Fort Riley to this city he encountered very bad roads on account of the late heavy rains, but made the distance (79 miles), in one day and a half. From here the sergeant goes to Kansas City, Mo., and then by way of Marceline, Mo., Quincy, Ill., Bloomington, Ill., South Bend, Ind., Lansing, Mich., to Saginaw, Mich., where he will join his wife, who preceded him by rail from Fort Riley.

In a letter received from him while at Lexington Junction, Mo., he says that he had the misfortune to break one of the pedals on his machine and had to walk several miles to the nearest town to get the pedal fixed. He also states that he has so far been received with kindness and all possible accommodation from all classes of people, with whom he has come in contact, and feels quite well and expects to make good time when he gets further north, as the roads are said to be better.

H. C. S.

CRITICISING OUR MEN IN CHINA.

A correspondent of the "Herald" has been indulging in attacks upon General Chaffee's staff and the conduct of affairs in China which are evidently inspired by ignorance and the usual neglect to take into account circumstances which render necessary some course of action which might be bettered were conditions different. John F. Bass, who was with the allied forces that relieved Pekin as correspondent of the "Herald," is quoted as saying that he can "safely pronounce the American staff as thoroughly and utterly incompetent. In the first place," he adds, "the quartermaster's department failed to furnish the necessary transportation, and the American troops were loaded down with baggage in excess of their carrying capacity. The marching should have been done at night. I have seen men and officers drop right and left under the terrific sun when the thermometer registered 104 in the shade. Again, the commissary department furnished only seventy per cent. of the traveling rations, and that not regularly. The American soldiers had no meat or fresh vegetable, though the English troops were well provided with both these."

"The American staff broke down in two engagements. In the first the only order given to Colonel Daggett was to charge. He was given no information as to the ground or estimated number of the enemy. He was left to his own resources, and was obliged to charge upon a narrowing wedge of the enemy on both sides. The loss of life was fearful and unnecessary, as all officers of the line acknowledged."

Again, on the day of taking Pekin, General Chaffee did not know that his men had climbed the wall. Chaffee ordered the battalions sent forward in support of the two companies to fall back, and he was surprised when told that his men had already scaled the wall. Very often, too, contradictory orders were issued by the staff to the line. I have myself heard a staff officer give the order to turn to the right, while another gave an order simultaneously to turn to the left."

Mr. Bass also relates an incident reflecting on Mr. Conger. In answer to all this it is pointed out by officers of the War Department that Mr. Bass has in no way taken into consideration the circumstances which existed early in the Chinese trouble. Adjutant General Corbin said on October 30 that while the American correspondents were criticising the behavior of the American troops, English and other correspondents were paying high tribute to their gallantry and tactics.

"It was only the other day," he said to a Washington correspondent of the "Herald," "that I read in an English newspaper that the American troops were the best equipped and best supplied of any force in China. Mr. Bass says that troops should not be marched more than fifty miles without any rest. An emergency existed, which necessitated prompt action, and the troops had to go on, notwithstanding the intense heat and other hardships to which they were subjected. General Chaffee had a staff made up of excellent officers, and he has taken occasion to repeatedly compliment their conduct."

Quartermaster General Ludington, speaking of the assertion of Mr. Bass that there was a lack of transportation, stated that this was true early in the trouble. He said: "General MacArthur shipped from Manila all the transportation that he could spare, but this was not sufficient, and it was necessary to forward transportation from the United States. When General Humphrey arrived at Taku early in September he reported that there was plenty of transportation with the troops at Taku."

Commissary General Weston stated that supplies were sent in such profusion to Taku that large quantities had to be returned to Manila.

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

In the last days of August, Lieutenant Barry, 4th Inf., captured six rifles, 68 rounds of ammunition and 65 men in barrio Palipan near Bacoor, Cavite province. Among the captives were a number of recognized insurgents and ladrones. Lieut. Rutherford, B troop, 4th Cav., struck about 25 of the enemy about 5 miles from Naic and near Palanaque, and captured most of their arms, though the men escaped.

The Manila "Freedom" says that the members of the 3d Art., that made up the celebrated carabao battery at the taking of Manila are still called the "Ox Battery." The carabao is said to be a rival of the snail in slowness and after the city had been taken there were many anxious inquiries for the whereabouts of the battery which was eventually located in a mud-hole, near Pasay, where the carabaos were taking a bath. "There was an officer," says the paper, "who did not take very kindly to the organization. He was a disciplinarian and wanted to have his men in good shape. It was Captain Birkhimer, who was in command of the battalion, now colonel of the 28th Vol. Inf.

"Captain Birkhimer is a gallant soldier whom all his men love and the members of the 'Ox Battery' take hours of good solid enjoyment in recounting the trials and tribulations of the famous march when they made history by their participation in the fall of Manila. It was the first, and it will possibly be the last 'Ox Battery' that Uncle Sam will ever have in his fighting aggregation."

Cagayan in Mindanao is, possibly the worst besieged city in the Philippine islands. Every day and night, the rebels, with 250 rifles and a force of several thousand bolomen and spearmen make attacks on the city. The people in Cagayan never know when a bullet will whiz through their homes or pass close to their ears on the street. They are continually dodging bullets, and it has become habitual with them to duck their heads whenever they hear any very sudden noise. The garrison of Cagayan has been B, 23d Inf. and headquarters H, K, L and M, 40th Inf.

A mail escort of 30 men from Co. G, 12th Inf., returning from Cubagao to Badoc, on Sept. 16, discovered the enemy in ambush near Sinit, and immediately attacked them. The fighting continued for nearly two hours. Detachments from Cubagao and Badoc were sent out to reinforce. The mail escort increased to sixty men reached Badoc at midnight.

The Manila "Freedom" of Aug. 24 said: Privates Cliner and Devaughn of E Battery, 6th Art., returned to the city on the Sumner after a short visit to the firing line at Tien-Tsin. They will be court-martialed for being absent without leave and are now held at the Cuartel de Espana awaiting trial for their little escapade.

When the news that troops would be sent to China from the Philippines came out, several organizations expected to go. Among them was the 6th Art. Cliner and Devaughn, who having vanquished every rebel stronghold in Tondo were looking for other worlds to conquer, decided to take a hand in the China expedition and were soon smuggled on board the Flintsire. When the vessel was out at sea and there was no danger of being sent back, they reported to Captain Reilly, who was in charge of the 5th Art. on board. When the vessel reached Taku they were detailed to help the troops to disembark and went out on the firing line with the gallant 14th two days later when the forces took Tien-Tsin. When the Indiana sailed for Nagasaki, they were ordered to report to the commanding officer and were transferred to the Sumner at that point. They were held under arrest and turned over to the company commander upon their arrival in Manila. The fact that they reported to Captain Reilly on the transport will make the charges much less serious, and they may possibly take the form of absent without leave.

Company C, 30th Vol. Inf., recently had a sharp fight with the rebels. The company started out with a small detachment of 29 men under the command of Capt. Edw. Y. Miller, and marched west to a town by the name of Ragay, 35 miles west of Guinayangan, stacked arms and started to have their supper. In less than ten minutes the insurgents, or ladrones, fired into them. Captain Miller formed his men in skirmish order, and for two hours poured a steady fire into their trenches, advancing in the meantime, then with a yell the boys took them. The insurgents retreated in order to secure reinforcements.

In the last days of August Lieutenant Patterson, with 12 men of the 29th Vol. Inf., was near Catbalogan when the working party and the remainder of the guard came in. He placed his party in concealment and ambushed a party of fifteen insurgents who were coming along to fire on the town, killing five, wounding some others and capturing some rifles.

On Aug. 30 Major David B. Case, in command of the Island of Masbate, sent a detachment of fifty men, under Capt. W. S. Faulkner, 29th Vol. Inf., against a band of ladrones in the mountains near Palanos. Faulkner returned with his detachment Sept. 2. He had met the ladrones and killed four, wounded a number, and captured seventeen. When natives reported to Major Case that a gang of ladrones had looted the town of Naro, and killed several people, with one officer and twelve men Major Case boarded the launch Minneapolis and went to Naro. The ladrones fled towards Palanos on seeing the troops. The people of the place enthusiastically received the troops.

We told several months ago of the anguish caused among the garrison at Cabanatuan, P. I., by the disappearance of a large supply of "wet goods" destined for the canteen there. The small escort guarding the precious liquids was attacked by ladrones on June 15, and to get safely away had to abandon the stores. The thirty garrison sent out many scouting parties but could never get trace of the lost cargo. Recently, while Col. L. W. V. Kennon, 34th Vol. Inf. (Captain 6th Inf.), and Capt. Frederick Goedecke were sailing down the Rio Grande river on the launch Aggie, it ran aground. While trying to push the launch off, the lost barrels and kegs were discovered intact in a fine cache made by the rebels, who had never dared come back for them. Great was the rejoicing when the news of the discovery reached the garrison.

The confidence of the natives in the Americans is shown by the recent visit of Mejnoo Aveniss, Presidente of Borongan, on Samar Island, and Ty Seingard, a merchant of that town to the A. G. O., Manila. They made the trip to request that the military authorities send more troops to garrison the neighborhood of

Borongan. There are only eight soldiers stationed at that point, and property and personal rights are not very secure. They told Gen. MacArthur that the people are unarmed and are of a peaceful disposition, but the disturbing Tagalo element has worked up the hill tribes, and with a few rifles move from place to place living on the country. When a detachment goes out after them they flee to the mountains, and as soon as the force returns to the garrison they come out of their hiding places.

The Manila "Freedom" reports that the Island of Leyte is getting more quiet daily. The utter failure of the rebels to make any successful demonstration against the American arms has caused them to drop from the place of favorites among the people, who have now more confidence in the Americans. At Tansuan there is occasionally some shooting at night, but never more than three or more rifles are engaged against the garrison, and they are mostly in the hands of roving ladrones. Cabatatan and Malitlog are two of the principal points, but only one has been garrisoned. The rice crops this season promise big returns and the people are looking forward to a prosperous year.

General Bates, commanding the Department of Southern Luzon, recently passed upon an interesting question of military law. A military commission in Romblon convicted Agapita Glori, a native, who held the office of Vice-President of Looc, Island of Tablas, of the charge of corresponding with the enemy. The accused asserted that as the United States had not occupied the Island of Tablas, or established any form of government thereon at the time the act was committed, he could not be legally tried by military commission for corresponding with the enemy while serving as an officer under the government established on the Island by the insurgents. He also contended that the amnesty proclamation published in June last covered the alleged offense. General Bates says the two points made were good, and the proceedings were therefore discontinued.

On Aug. 12 it was officially announced in Manila that the banks would change all U. S. gold coin, notes and silver presented to them over the counter at the rate of two local currency dollars for one United States dollar. The Manila "Times" thereupon said: "It means that the soldier can now spend his meagre earnings in the stores and shops of Manila without having them discounted; it means confidence entirely restored here in the stability of American currency."

The progress that is knocking at the door of the Philippines is shown by the announcement in the Manila press of the organization of a street railway company on the island of Cebu with a capital stock of \$200,000. Horse power will be used at first, but will later give way to the electric system.

Senor Mabini, the virtual founder of the so-called Filipino Government, who was captured by the Americans last December and lodged in jail in Manila and is dying of paralysis, has been liberated. As he had always persistently refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, he had maintained his reputation among the Filipinos as a resolute patriot. He has now lost some of his popularity, although he is still considered a patriot by a large part of the more ignorant natives.

Capt. E. V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf., a recent arrival at his home in New Haven, Conn., from China, where he was wounded, served previously in the Philippines and is quoted as saying: "The present attacks on the American troops by the Filipinos are undoubtedly inspired by Americans whom the Filipinos call their friends at home. I am thoroughly convinced that as soon as the election of William McKinley is learned by the Filipinos the concerted attacks on the American troops will cease, for they will see that the same firm hand which formally directed them is still guiding them. They firmly believe that if Bryan is elected the American troops will be withdrawn. The best citizens and a majority of the citizens among the Filipinos don't want the troops withdrawn. They want law and order. They want a strong, protecting government, and are satisfied with the United States. But these citizens are intimidated by the agitators and by the military men."

On Aug. 21, Captain Bentley, 47th Inf., and a party of 17 men, south of Camalig, were attacked by about 50 insurgents, who fired from hemp at long range. The enemy's loss is unknown. Captain Bentley was wounded in the back and died on Aug. 26.

THE FRENCH MANOEUVRES.

A correspondent of the "Sun," writing of the French manoeuvres, describes the method of embarking on board a train. The unit of embarkment is the battalion, which, with horses and wagons, fills an entire train. When close to the railroad station the soldiers, formed in two lines, are divided into fractions, each just sufficient to fill a car. The chief of each carload is always a non-commissioned officer. Corvees, whose places are carefully guarded in their squads, look after the transportation of the horses and baggage. Innumerable gangways are run out from the trains to the floor of the railway station, and the horses are hurried on board. The heavy wagons, such as caissons, commissariat wagons and the wagons of the cantinieres, are run on board by main force by men who have been trained to the trick for years, and who are commanded by experienced officers.

The operation is performed with astonishing ease, leaving little or no chance for blunder, which might not only cause a serious accident, but might delay the train or block the road. All the cars are numbered like the groups of soldiers, and when the men reach the platform each group finds itself in front of the car which bears its number. In a jiffy they are all on board the train. In the cars there are corners for knapsacks and racks for the rifles. Nothing is neglected. The trains follow each other with precision. The rapidity with which an entire army corps can now be mobilized in France is something marvellous. The French owe this to the sacrifices which they have made for the perfection of their immense war machine.

The special correspondent of the London "Times" describes the work of the much-vaunted new 75-mm. quick-firing gun. As far as could be judged the pneumatic buffer which takes the recoil is part of the gun. Certainly when loaded with blank the only movement apparent is the running back of the gun itself on the sliding seat underneath the trunnions. The whole of the breech end of the gun seems seated in this heavy socket. A brake, which is lowered on coming into action, takes part of the recoil, as well as a spade affixed to the end of the trail. Before the gun is laid the trail is raised to an angle of forty-five degrees and brought sharply to the ground. This might be to insure the setting of the

spade, but from the sound it makes and the fact that after the gun team has been standing fast for some time the operation is repeated before again coming into action it appears that it is a mechanical means by which some pneumatic buffer is loaded. This much is certain, that once the trail has been raised, the brake adjusted, and the spade imbedded the gun carriage never moves again, though twenty rounds are fired in rapid succession. The gun only runs back. In this the mechanism is far in advance of the spade action of the Vickers-Maxim carriage, in which both gun and carriage run back on the spade for several inches.

The breech action of the French gun is a marvel of simplicity. The breech opens with a single action, the whole of the block revolving from left to right. The reverse action loads the piece, the motion of opening extracts the case and throws it clear. No. 3 opens and closes the breech in two motions, while No. 2 loads. No. 1 attends to the laying of the gun—once laid, any alteration in range is made by turning a hand screw to which is fitted an indicator and dial. It would be possible to fire thirty rounds a minute with the utmost care. But hitherto during the manoeuvres no rapid-fire has been attempted. The gun is provided with a light, bullet-proof shield, so that when in action the four men working the guns are under cover, while, as was stated before, the No. 5, 6 and 7 kneel behind their ammunition wagons and are also completely screened.

Speaking of the French soldier as he exhibited himself in the army manoeuvres, a correspondent of the London "Graphic" says: "In order to realize what he can do, one must see him, in heavy marching order, doing his 40 kilometres under a blazing sun, covering the ground with that curious broken step of the French infantry as if he never could tire. One also sees then, in spite of the apparent looseness of the formations, that all the movements end by his getting where he ought to be, and that suppleness and adaptability take the place of the clockwork precision of his German rival. The cheerfulness with which he bears hardships is admirable. At the end of a long and tiring day, when almost any other army would have sunk into the morose silence born of fatigue, the French plouplou salutes the white-capped enemy marching along as prisoners with a stream of witticisms. Another point in which the French soldier is admirable is his resourcefulness when on campaign. As soon as the bugles sound the 'cease fire,' the arms are piled, the soldier bearing the little bundle of firewood sets it on the ground, and has it alight in a few seconds, the one carrying the coffee pan unstraps it, the third with the collapsible canvas bucket is off to fetch water, and in ten minutes' time hot coffee is served round to the whole company."

A French officer of experience says: "The manoeuvres were very successful, but the army corps remained for the three days almost on the same ground, losing and recovering villages. The umpires were very long in deciding, and each side wished for approval. Doubtless it is difficult to judge the result or manoeuvres with a frontage of 8 to 10 miles. You will have noticed how little has been said of the artillery, which must have seemed to you more surprising as this is where the French efforts of thirty years have led to such admirable results in guns, carriages, precision of aim, and manoeuvring. The explanation is that artillery has no great significance when there is no real firing. I have frequently seen whole brigades on a flank march less than two kilometres from us. It was useless to fire, for the infantry went on marching, not even, perhaps, suspecting that they were being fired at. The result had evidently no significance. Nevertheless the manoeuvres, from what I have seen, are useful and even essential both for privates and generals, especially for the latter, who have seldom an opportunity of handling large masses. There are, moreover, numerous departments and functions which are only called into activity by the manoeuvres, and which but for these sham fights would, in case of mobilization, be an unknown quantity."

Very effective use was made of the automobile during the manoeuvres, which are well adapted to the settled highways of France. Their value on American country roads is problematic.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ARMY.—The answer to "Subscriber" in our issue of last week related to a 1st Sergeant of the Marine Corps. S.—The 6 Colonels of the Adjutant General's Department will be retired in order as follows: Gilmore, April 18, 1901; Barber, July 31, 1902; Ward, March 18, 1903; Sheridan, May 24, 1904; Schwan, July 9, 1905.

L. R. G. asks: "Is the hollow of the shoulder referred to in the explanation of 'right shoulder' in the manual of arms just above or just below the collar bone?" Answer.—Just below the collar bone.

CHRISTMAS BOXES.—See further information relating to packages for persons in the Army and Navy, in Army and Navy Journal of this week, published elsewhere.

SUBSCRIBER.—Your actual service in the Philippines only counts double.

A. R.—The quickest route to Manila is via San Francisco, Cal., the average time being about 30 days. Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona are still Territories. There are eight States, however, including one of the original thirteen, which have fewer inhabitants than Oklahoma. The 388,245 people of that Territory would entitle it to two Representatives in Congress. New Mexico, with 193,777 inhabitants, ranks ahead of the States of Delaware, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming, and Arizona, with 122,212, is ahead of the last two. The Indian Territory has 301,960 inhabitants, and as soon as an arrangement can be made with the tribes that now control its government it will be entitled to admission as a State, too.

INQUIRER.—The London address of the Vickers' Sons & Maxim Co. is 23 Victoria Street, London. They had, until a day or two ago, an American representative at 72 17th St., Washington, Mr. Thomas F. Lane. Mr. Lane committed suicide recently. We understand that the company will immediately send over another representative.

P. C. asks: "In the absence of the 1st Sergeant, who, by virtue of rank, becomes the Acting 1st Sergeant, the Battery Quartermaster Sergeant, or the Senior Duty Sergeant?" Answer.—This is a matter in the discretion of the battery commander. In most cases it would likely be the Senior Sergeant.

F. H. K.—The vacancy to Annapolis from the Fifth District of Kentucky has just been filled, and the candidate has passed his examination. If you write to the superintendent of the Naval Academy you can procure a pamphlet giving full particulars as to regulations governing admission, etc.

T. M.—None of the men who fought in the Battle of Manila Bay May 1, 1898, has received bounty or prize money yet, and it is not settled what they are going to get.

CONSTELLATION asks: "If service in the United States Marine Corps subsequent to the Civil War will count in computing time for retirement in the Navy." Answer.—Speaking generally, yes; but if the service mentioned was not honorable the answer should naturally be no. If you refer your case to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, they will give you definite answer.

H. G. M.—There is no such law as you mention, and you cannot be reimbursed for purchases stated.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE MARINE CORPS.

The annual report of Brig.-Gen. Charles Heywood, commandant of the Marine Corps, is an interesting document, and the story he tells of the gallant service of the officers and men under his command, and the excessive labors imposed upon them emphasizes his recommendation that the corps be increased.

The latest service of the marines has been in China, and this report gives in detail an account of their valuable work in connection with military operations there. The force under Major Waller was 8 officers and 132 men. In the 12-mile march to Tien-Tsin after landing the Russian column was in advance, 400 strong, with the Colt gun and marine crew, commanded by 1st Lieut. W. G. Powell, U. S. M. C., in their front. In the fight of June 21 when the marines were subjected to a heavy front and flank fire from 1,500 to 2,000 men, the support of the Colt gun having dwindled to two men, and the gun having jammed several times, all the crew having been shot down but one, Lieutenant Powell, "very properly," as Major Waller remarks, decided to abandon the gun, which he did after disabling it. Major Waller says that at this point he received notice that the Russians would retreat to a point about 4 miles beyond. The marines reached their base having marched 30 miles and fought for five hours. After the capture of Tien-Tsin and the relief of Admiral Seymour, on June 27, the Russians took the imperial arsenal, which the Russians and Americans had failed to take previously, and in response to a request for reinforcements Major Waller sent 40 marines, under command of 2d Lieut. Wade L. Jolly, U. S. M. C., with 1st Lieut. A. E. Harding, U. S. M. C., as a volunteer. This force was about 1,800 strong and armed with six guns, and it succeeded in driving the enemy from their fortifications. It appeared that the enemy had about 7,000 men at this point. Major Waller says the marines, led by Lieutenant Jolly, charged over the parapet with a British company, being the first in this part of the fight. The marines suffered 1 wounded, and Lieutenant Jolly overcame by the heat, "but not," as Major Waller states, "until he had brought his men back to their quarters." Lieutenant Harding captured a flag from the enemy.

We have already published Major Waller's first commendatory reports on the gallantry of particular officers. In a report dated July 6, he gives this commendation to officers and men of his command. "Lieut. S. D. Butler, for saving a wounded man at the risk of his own life, under a very severe fire, June 21; for admirable control and direction of his men in all the engagements from June 2 to June 25; for relieving and saving a platoon of British Indian Staff Corps troop (Chinese); July 3. Lieutenant Leonard, for admirable control of his men; for saving a wounded man, June 21, at the risk of his own life. Lieut. A. E. Harding, for conspicuous gallantry in action; for saving life of a wounded man under risk of his own under a heavy fire. Lieutenant Powell, for steadfast courage in the working of the Colt's 6-millimeter gun under a venomous fire. Lieutenant Wynne, for admirable conduct and control of men. 2d Lieut. Wade L. Jolly, for conspicuous gallantry; for saving life of a wounded man at the risk of his own, June 21; for leading a splendid charge over the parapets of the east arsenal, June 27."

Of the men he says: "While all, in the engagements we participated in, behaved in such a manner as to bring forth the highest praise from the foreign officers, Sergeants, Frank B. Taylor, Alexander E. Foley, Harmon C. Skinner, Patrick J. Sullivan, Arthur Kennedy, Corporals Joseph Rogers, Joseph Frederick Abdlil, Thomas W. Kates, Privates Albert R. Campbell, Charles Fields, Edward McCoy, Adrian Curet, Walter Abraham Greenleaf, Henry Gardner, Charles Francis, Julius Santandre, Clarence Edward Mathias, the specially distinguished of these being Corporal Kates and Privates Campbell and Francis, with the Colt gun. Private Mathias, although wounded in the hand, has been in every engagement and affair."

Referring to the condition at his headquarters in Tien-Tsin on July 7, Major Waller states that he has sent a party of sharpshooters, composed of his men and Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to occupy the tower of the English colony and pick off "snipers," and to watch for and locate the signal or flag flying from the French concession, this party being under the command of 1st Lieut. R. F. Wynne, U. S. M. C.

On June 30 Col. R. L. Meade, 18 officers and 300 enlisted men were detached from the naval station, Cavite, P. I., and sent to Taku in the U. S. S. Brooklyn.

The operations of the marines under Colonel Meade were fully described in the official reports from China published in our issue of August 25.

Under date of July 18, 1900, Colonel Meade made a special report commending the services of Major L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., of whom he says:

"A full report of his operations while on shore in China before my arrival has already been sent to you by him, and I know of this work only from the high praise everywhere bestowed upon him by our own people and the British forces, by whom, and especially by Vice-Admiral Seymour and Gen. A. R. F. Doward, he is held in great esteem. Since my arrival here Major Waller has shown untiring zeal. His conduct in the battle of Tien-Tsin on the 13th instant and in the occupation of the city on the 14th was that of a fine soldier, and since then he joined in an expedition outside of the city in which 16 guns and an immense amount of rifles and ammunition were seized. These guns did not have to be fought for, but the possession of them aids our cause materially. I respectfully recommend Major L. W. T. Waller for promotion to the next higher grade."

Rear Admiral Remey indorses this as follows: "Approved and respectfully forwarded. Nothing but praise is heard of the conduct of Major Waller during the recent disturbances and engagements about Taku and Tien-Tsin. All reports indicate that he is an officer of high merit, reflecting much credit on the Marine Corps and the whole United States service, and I would be glad to see him rewarded."

General Heywood says: "I join with Rear Admiral Kempff and Colonel Meade in their high praise of Major L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., for his bravery and valuable services while in command of the marines in China, and add my recommendation to that of Rear Admiral Kempff, quoted earlier in this report, that Major Waller be given a suitable medal and 5 per cent. additional pay for life in the various grades he may reach."

1st Lieutenant Leonard's wound was of such severity as to necessitate an amputation of his left arm at the shoulder. Capt. Butler, Long and Lemly, who were wounded, are practically well, according to recent reports. Most of the enlisted men who were wounded are either well or rapidly recovering.

The marine officers praise in the highest terms the conduct of the enlisted men during the battle of Tien-

Tsin. A letter from Colonel Meade, dated July 26, states that Sergt. Clarence E. Sutton behaved himself with especial gallantry on the firing line and in volunteering with 1st Lieut. Henry Leonard to bring in 1st Lieut. S. D. Butler, commanding Co. A, who had been badly wounded and was in great danger. Colonel Meade says: "This work he successfully accomplished, and I respectfully recommend him for promotion." He also commends Sergt. Major John F. Lawlor, and states that he behaved in such a courageous manner as to entitle him to especial notice. He recommends that Sergeant Major Lawlor be suitably rewarded. Captain Bannon submits the names of the men under his command who were on the railroad outposts July 12 to 14. He says: "The bravery, efficiency and general good conduct of these men were such that it is impossible to put one ahead of another. They are men that proved their worth in an unmistakable manner. Further praise would cheapen the glory that is theirs." Captain Bannon adds: "I also invite the attention of the commanding officer to the action of that part of the company compelled to remain behind as a barrack guard. While the fighting was going on, on July 13, these men made trip after trip to our trenches with water and ammunition. Considering the distance and the severe fire to which they were subjected, I consider them to be deserving of the highest praise."

1st Lieut. C. G. Andresen mentions especially the work done by Corp. Julius H. Kassen and Private Homer A. Russell, of his company, during the battle of Tien-Tsin. He says: "Lieut. F. M. Wise, in charge of the second section of the company, has informed me that the manner in which Corp. Kassen handled his men, controlled and directed their fire and adjustment of sights, is worthy of mention. Corp. Kassen is an excellent non-commissioned officer, and I would respectfully recommend that he be promoted to the rank of sergeant. Lieutenant Wise also informs me that Private Russell did some very effective sharpshooting from an exposed position."

Colonel Meade was the American representative of the council of nations, composed of representatives of England, United States, Russia, Germany, France, Japan, Italy and Austria. This council was called together by Vice-Admiral Alexieff, and formulated and promulgated rules and regulations for the municipal government of Tien-Tsin.

Speaking of Colonel Meade's return home, General Heywood says: "I regret very much that illness deprived the Marine Corps of the valuable services of Colonel Meade just before the march to Peking. I intend in a short time to recommend to the Department appropriate recognition of Colonel Meade's services in China." On Aug. 1, 1900, Col. H. C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., was ordered to China to take the place of Col. R. L. Meade.

The report says: "It has been a source of gratification to me to record in this report so many instances in which officers and men have distinguished themselves for personal bravery and heroism in battle, and it is my intention to address a communication to the Department recommending that the gallantry of the officers and men who have received personal mention be appropriately recognized. In this connection attention is invited to two cases entitled to special notice, to which reference has heretofore been made, namely, the rescue of a wounded man on the firing line by 1st Lieut. (now Capt.) Smedley D. Butler, at the risk of his life, he being wounded in so doing, and the gallantry of 1st Lieut. (now Capt.) Henry Leonard, who, at the risk of his own life, carried Lieutenant Butler to the rear, across a place covered by the enemy's fire, and received a dangerous wound while doing so, which has since necessitated the amputation of his left arm. Such acts as these, outside an officer's regular line of duty, are worthy of the greatest admiration, and I shall take pleasure in recommending that the two officers named be properly rewarded."

Speaking of the marine guard at Peking in the early part of the year, under command of Capt. John T. Myers, U. S. M. C., General Heywood says: "This small guard, aggregating only 56 in number, has remained in Peking guarding the legation during the long and terrible siege to which they were subjected by the Chinese; and the meagre reports which have so far been received show that the marines under Captains Myers and Hall have not only performed the duty assigned them efficiently, but with the utmost bravery and gallantry."

A memorandum from the United States Consul at Chefoo before July 21, 1900, said: "July 3 Captain Myers's American marines made wonderful sortie, capturing guns and standards; he was wounded slightly. Chinese also badly defeated when they attempted night attack. Foreigners holding Legation street from French to American legations, and British on north, all working at barricades, trenches, and fighting and nearly worn out. Chinese seem to be short of ammunition. Our marines have fought like tigers against fearful odds. Only Chinese cowardice prevented their hordes of savages massacring our nationals."

General Heywood says: "It would seem by the reports that Captain Myers and his small body of marines succeeded in holding a dangerous and almost untenable position on the city wall, in the face of overwhelming numbers, and also that he made a brilliant sortie, driving back hordes of Chinese, on which occasion he was slightly wounded. Captain Myers's courage and gallantry merit the highest commendation, and I will in a short time recommend to the Department that he be given proper recognition for his bravery in the presence of the enemy."

The reports of the battle of Tien-Tsin and the communications relating to the capture of the treasure in that city are the latest written reports which have been received at General Heywood's headquarters up to the date of his report concerning the operations of the marines in China. The total number of marines sent to China is as follows: Forty-nine officers and 1,151 enlisted men.

Of the work of the marines in Guam, Captain Leary says: "Too much can not be said in praise of the officers and men of the Guam battalion of marines during the passage and since their arrival here, as their conduct has been excellent, and on all occasions they have evinced an enthusiastic and untiring energy in all work and duties that have been assigned to them." The work accomplished is especially commendable, in view of the many difficulties which had to be overcome and the new conditions which it was necessary to meet, as well as the further fact that in the climate of Guam no work can be done during the extreme heat of the day. The hours of duty have been so arranged that no outdoor work is done between 9 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. There has been an encouraging improvement in the health of the battalion at Guam owing to improved sanitary conditions. In a force of 89 men only ten were on the sick list July 20, 1900. General Heywood says: "I deem it only just to say that Lieutenant Colonel Kelton's able administration of the arduous and difficult duties he has had to perform, which have resulted in transforming an area in the midst of what was practically a wilderness into a thoroughly modern, sanitary and well-equipped military post, is deserving of much praise, and meets with

the hearty commendation of the Brigadier-General Commanding.

Equally good reports come from the Philippines. Speaking of the work of the 2d battalion Admiral Watson in an endorsement on a report of Colonel Pope says: "This is a most creditable showing, being another instance redounding to the credit of the marines, and, as the colonel commanding the marines has stated to me, this state of thorough readiness was in a large measure due to the efforts of Commander E. H. C. Leutze, commandant of the station."

Captain Haines in his report states that the officers and men were without exception perfectly cool under fire, were zealous in carrying out orders, and in general conducted themselves remarkably well.

An account is given of the part taken by the marines in the battle of Novalita concerning which Admiral Watson says: "I take pleasure in commending Lieutenant Colonel Elliott, with his aids, and the whole command, for the very creditable performance of the duty assigned. The statement made in the last paragraph on page 6 of Lieutenant Colonel Elliott's report (relative to the unsuccessful attempts of the Spaniards to take Novalita on several occasions) is confirmed by information in the possession of the military governor."

General Schwan requested that the thanks of his command be conveyed to the commander-in-chief of the United States naval force on the Asiatic station "for the very timely and most effective aid rendered to it by Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott with the troops and the Petrel."

Major General E. S. Otis, commanding Dept. of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps, accordingly addressed a letter to the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, which is equally complimentary.

The Third Battalion of Marines which was sent to the Philippines consisted of 15 officers and 325 enlisted men. The officers of the battalion were Major L. W. T. Waller, commanding; 1st Lieut. J. C. Breckinridge, Adjutant; Capt. H. L. Draper and P. M. Bannon, 1st Lieut. H. L. Bearss, W. H. Parker, Logan Feland, W. H. Clifford, 2d Lieut. N. G. Burton, L. McC. Little, F. M. Wise, Jr., Stephen Elliott, Wirt McCreary and W. L. Jolly, and Asst. Surg. Richard C. Holcomb, U. S. N. The following officers accompanied the battalion, being detailed for duty with the battalion of marines at the island of Guam: 1st Lieut. L. M. Guick, E. A. Jones, I. W. Broatch and W. W. Low. The officers of the Fourth Battalion were as follows: Major W. P. Biddle, commanding; 2d Lieut. W. C. Harlie, Adjutant; Capt. F. J. Moses and W. C. Neville; 2d Lieut. U. C. Carpenter, S. A. W. Patterson, J. G. Muir and D. W. Blake. Gunnery Sergt. Horace D. Heaton was detailed as sergeant major of the battalion. This battalion, although originally intended for the Philippines, was diverted from its course and sent to China. It numbered 8 officers and 140 men.

The total strength of the Fifth Battalion was 15 officers and 501 enlisted men. Officers: Major Randolph Dickens, commanding; 2d Lieut. H. J. Hirschinger, Adjutant; Capt. R. McM. Dutton, W. N. McKelvey, J. H. Moses and T. H. Low; 1st Lieut. H. R. Lay, C. B. Taylor and H. D. F. Long; 2d Lieut. H. L. Mathews, D. C. McDougal, T. E. Blackstrom, F. C. Lander and F. J. Schwable, Asst. Surg. J. H. Payne, U. S. N.

The Sixth Battalion consisted of two companies, each comprising 3 officers, 1 gunnery sergeant, 3 sergeants, 6 corporals and 90 privates. Co. A was organized at the marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and Co. B at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C. The officers of the battalion are 1st Lieut. F. M. Eslick, commanding; Co. A, 2d Lieut. P. E. Chamberlin and W. H. Prichett; Co. B, 1st Lieut. Macker Babb, 2d Lieut. R. Y. Rhea and L. G. Miller.

All reports received indicate that the marine barracks and quarters in Cavite, P. I., are in excellent condition, and that the work assigned the marines of the station is being satisfactorily accomplished.

Up to the date of this report the total number of officers and men of the Marine Corps sent to the Far East for duty on shore, since the establishment of the station at Cavite, P. I., is 83 officers and 1,977 enlisted men.

An account is given by General Heywood of the commendations received by the marines at the Madison Square tournament and of the marine camp at Annapolis heretofore described in our columns. He wishes to have one or two camps each year where the men can be gathered together for drill and instruction and get the benefits of an out-door life in summer. The very limited accommodations for the men at the several posts of the corps has heretofore made it impossible to carry out this plan except in a few instances. To obtain the additional men required to enable the corps to meet all the demands for men for service in the Philippines and China as well as the usual calls for guards of ships placed in commission, it has been necessary this year to give special attention to enlarging and widening the scope of the recruiting service of the corps, with a view to expediting enlistments. Difficulty is experienced owing to the fact that the term is five years against four in the Navy and only three in the Army. It is urged that the period should be reduced to four years.

The total number of men enlisted at all the recruiting offices of the corps during the year is 3,822, and the present strength of the Marine Corps is only 480 less than its full authorized strength.

No relaxation in the standard of men required for enlistment in the Marine Corps has been made, and the class of recruits obtained has been very satisfactory.

When the school of application is re-established provision will be made for the thorough theoretical and practical instruction of gunnery sergeants.

It is proposed that the professional examination of recently appointed officers be postponed one year, which is better than to relax the examination.

There should be an addition to the pay for service in Guam or China.

As the present authorized strength of the Marine Corps is 6,000 men, General Heywood thinks that its commandant is clearly entitled to the rank of major general, even on the single ground that the number of men in the corps constitutes an appropriate command for that rank.

When the Navy reaches its maximum, 20,000 marines will be required, at present a force of 10,000 will answer and an increase to this number is asked for.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, in an article in the "Independent" on "The Cuban Outlook," says: "The Constitutional Convention forms an important epoch in the history of Cuba, and the constitution they finally accept will be entirely of their own making. There has been no draft of a constitution offered for consideration by any one authorized to represent the United States Government. The delegates themselves must assume all the responsibility for the important work they have ahead of them."

STATE TROOPS.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., commanding the Dept. of the East, reviewed the 13th New York, Colonel Austen, Thursday evening, Oct. 25, 1900, the Armory, Summer avenue, Brooklyn, being crowded to its utmost capacity. The regiment never appeared to better advantage. It was its first appearance in the full dress uniform of an artillery organization which was very attractive. The three battalions, each having four companies of twenty files solid, were commanded by Majors Turpin, Davis and Honey, respectively. The battalion and regimental formations were in each instance very creditably executed. After the first regimental formation which was in line of masses, a short and creditable drill in the evolution of the regiment was held. The formation for review was in line of masses; the men were steady in the ranks and march past left nothing to be desired. The salutes were uniformly well rendered, and the alignments faultless. After the review the regiment reformed for parade. With General Brooke were the following officers of his staff: Col. P. D. Vroom, Col. J. W. Clous, Major J. P. Story, Major E. E. Dravo, Capt. T. R. Adams and Capt. J. I. Dean. All the Army officers were accompanied by their wives.

Major Lorgan's idea in the 9th Regiment of New York City, of marking the five-minute intervals between the sections in the card drills with drum taps is considered a happy scheme as it prevents an officer running over time by failing to look at the clock. Co. E, Co. D, will give a stag at the Utah House on Nov. 24. Corporal Hering of Co. B is one of the regiment's seven experts, a fact that is very pleasing to Captain Healy. The rustic gate put up around the 1st sergeant's quarters at Chickamauga during the Spanish war has been put in place in front of the alcove in the room of Co. E. It was made out of the trees growing about the camp by Artificer Allen L. Connet and is a work of art. Lieut. James Lynch, of Co. K, has returned from a year's vacation spent largely in France. An election for a captain will be held in Co. H. some time in November. The indoor baseball team of the regiment will play the 14th regiment at the latter's armory on Nov. 5 at the opening of the indoor baseball season, and a dance and reception will follow the game. The regiment will parade for annual inspection and muster at the armory Thursday evening, Nov. 8.

Company drills in the 8th regiment, New York, have been inspected by Lieutenant Colonel Ridabock, who it is understood will make some very caustic remarks in the report which he will submit to the commanding officer. Sergeant Baxter of the 7th regiment has been appointed assistant inspector of small arms practice with the rank of captain. Major Romer, I. S. A. P., is making active preparations for the opening of the armory rifle range in November, and proposes to inaugurate an energetic season at the armory targets. Major Edwards was a guest of Lieutenant Colonel Ridabock a few days since at the latter's home at Sound Beach, Conn., where the major was put through a cavalry experience, a ride being taken during the day of forty miles into the interior. The annual church parade will be held on Sunday, Nov. 18, when the command will attend St. Patrick's Cathedral, where the chaplain will preach the annual sermon.

Co. B, 12th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Captain Burr, for the month of October has averaged 88 per cent. in attendance at company drills, which it is claimed is the highest percentage in the First Brigade. Co. A will hold an entertainment and dance at Lyric Hall on the evening of Dec. 3. The Guild Dramatic Circle will present the three-act farce "What Happened to Smith."

Co. E, 22d Regiment, N. G. N. Y. will hold a vaudeville stag at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club Theatre on Friday evening, Nov. 9. Athletic games will be held by the regimental athletic association at the armory on the evening of Nov. 28, and dancing will follow the games.

The 47th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and the Brooklyn Athletic Club will hold joint games at the armory on Jan. 23 next. The games will be open to all amateurs.

Troop C, of New York, will assemble at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Nov. 10, for annual inspection and muster. Asst. Surg. H. D. Cameron has resigned on account of removal from the State. Private Charles Brown, M. D., will succeed him.

Plans were filed on Oct. 23 for the new armory of the 1st Battery, N. G. N. Y., Captain Wendel, which is to be built at No. 50 to 62 West 66th street, to cover a plot 175 x 100.5 feet. The structure will be three and four stories in height, and will cost about \$200,000. It is to be built of brick and granite.

The annual rifle competition of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade took place Oct. 24 at Walnut Hill range. Each division and headquarters was represented by a team, making eleven in all of ten men each. Ten shots were allowed each man, with one sighting shot, and three team prizes and two individual prizes were competed for. The first prize was won by the 2d Div., Co. B, of Boston, Lieut. Charles H. Brigham commanding, with a score of 385.

Second prize to the 8th Div., Co. H, Lieut. J. K. Dexter, of Springfield, with a score of 373. Third prize to the 6th Div., Co. F, of Fall River, Lieut. W. H. Beattie, with a score of 361.

The first individual prize to seaman H. L. Robbins, of 2d Div., with a score of 43. Second individual prize to Quartermaster G. P. Cooley, also of the 2d Div., with 43. The match was conducted under the direction of Ordnance Officer G. I. Jones, and everything passed off very smoothly.

The other team scores were: 5th Div., of Lynn, 352; Headquarters team, 307; 7th Div., of New Bedford, 283; 4th Div., of Boston, 275; 9th Div., of Fall River, 269; 1st Div., of Boston, 261; 3d Div., of Boston, 200, and 10th Div., of Boston, 93.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

Press despatches state that while scouting near Laoe a detachment of the 20th and 28th regiments, under Capt. C. W. Biegler, was attacked by 400 insurgents armed with rifles, under command of a white man whose nationality is not known to the Americans. The insurgents, for the most part, were intrenched. After a hard fight Captain Biegler drove off the enemy, killing more than seventy-five. The fight lasted for two hours. Captain Biegler and three privates were slightly wounded, and two of the Americans were killed.

A civilian launch, towing a barge loaded with merchandise, near Arayat, on the Rio Grande river, was attacked by a force of 150 insurgents under David Fagin, a deserter. The American troops, on hearing the firing, turned out in force before the boat could be looted and recaptured it. Fagin, who holds the rank of general among the insurgents, has sworn special enmity toward his former company. Of the twenty men he captured a month ago seven have returned. One was killed in a fight, his body being horribly mutilated.

ated. Fagin sends messages to his former comrades threatening them with violence if they become his prisoners. Fagin's men captured Lieut. Frederick W. Abstaetter, who is still a prisoner.

Gen. Hall's expedition, having a force of nearly 800 men, traveled through the mountains to Binangonan, province of Infanta, in pursuit of the insurgent General Cailles. Although it discovered no trace of the enemy, the expedition encountered great hardships on the march. Twenty Chinese porters died, and forty men were sent into hospital. After stationing a garrison of 250 men in Binangonan and visiting Polillo Island off the coast of Infanta province, General Hall and the rest of his force embarked there on the transport Garonne.

While a detail of the 33d Inf. was returning from Bangued on rafts it was fired upon by insurgents. Sergeant Berdsteller was killed and two privates wounded.

Despatches announce that the rebel captain Novicio has been condemned to die by a military commission for having buried alive seaman McDonald of the Yorktown party and caused the death of Van Ville, another member of the party. Comdr. J. C. Gilmore, in an interview, says he doubts that McDonald was buried alive as when he and the others were compelled to abandon McDonald the latter was, to all appearances, dead.

RECESS PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS. REGULAR ARMY.

Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Atwood, Deputy Q. M. General, to be Asst. Q. M. General with the rank of Colonel, Nov. 1, 1900, vice Scully, retired from active service.

Major Joshua W. Jacobs, Q. M., to be Deputy Q. M. General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Nov. 1, 1900, vice Atwood, promoted.

Capt. Samuel R. Jones, Asst. Q. M., to be Q. M. with the rank of Major, Nov. 1, 1900, vice Jacobs, promoted.

First Lieut. Richmond McA. Schofield, 5th Cav., to be Asst. Q. M. with the rank of Captain, Nov. 1, 1900, vice Jones, promoted. Captain Schofield is a son of General Schofield, formerly in command of the Army. Corp. Theodore H. Koch, Battery I, 6th Art., to be 2d Lieut., to rank from Aug. 3, 1900. Lieutenant Koch is assigned to the 13th Inf.

VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Second Lieut. William McBryar, to be 1st Lieut., Oct. 6, 1900, vice Gilmer, promoted.

LIST OF HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

The following is a list of Hospital Stewards of the U. S. Army, with date of appointment up to Oct. 3, 1900.

Name.	Appointed.	Name.	Appointed.
F. M. Marshall, Mar. 12, '93.	P. O'Reilly, June 3, '98.	M. Siebert, Aug. 9, '75.	R. Marsden, June 3, '98.
Wm. Dawson, Mar. 25, '76.	M. Neil, June 3, '98.	W. Grant, May 13, '75.	H. B. Staley, June 3, '98.
V. Dupont, July 1, '75.	G. Gibbens, June 3, '98.	Wm. Edwards, Sept. 10, '77.	B. F. Raikes, June 3, '98.
William Bock, Nov. 20, '78.	M. Stimmel, June 3, '98.	F. G. Walters, Aug. 20, '79.	C. F. Henderson, June 3, '98.
W. S. Haines, July 3, '80.	J. H. Manning, June 3, '98.	M. Denning, Aug. 14, '80.	C. B. Hodgdon, June 3, '98.
D. B. Miller, Nov. 9, '80.	C. W. Cramer, June 3, '98.	T. Griffith, Dec. 17, '80.	R. S. Noakes, June 3, '98.
H. Harbers, July 15, '82.	R. L. McEnroe, June 13, '98.	W. H. H. King, May 18, '83.	J. Schraml, June 19, '98.
P. F. Erck, Feb. 12, '84.	S. G. Cox, June 22, '98.	J. Martin, Mar. 22, '84.	M. Rose, June 23, '98.
J. D. Irish, June 25, '84.	C. M. Hagen, June 29, '98.	H. A. Sill, July 8, '84.	C. H. Westman, July 1, '98.
H. Harson, Jan. 7, '85.	R. H. Creswell, July 5, '98.	J. S. Sweeney, Aug. 19, '85.	H. Hoch, July 12, '98.
F. Wagner, Dec. 5, '85.	W. E. Musgrave, Aug. 8, '98.	H. Bunker, Apr. 17, '85.	O. Schiman, Aug. 20, '98.
W. H. Schuyler, May 7, '86.	J. B. Anderson, Aug. 20, '98.	H. Koch, Apr. 11, '87.	M. T. Esterly, Aug. 20, '98.
H. O. Cabell, Apr. 12, '87.	F. L. Oltmans, Aug. 23, '98.	H. Miller, Nov. 19, '87.	G. Knapp, Aug. 23, '98.
I. C. Clarke, Mar. 12, '88.	F. E. Costine, Aug. 29, '98.	H. Vennemann, Mar. 12, '88.	Max Werner, Aug. 29, '98.
J. L. Henderson, May 26, '88.	P. O'Brien, Sept. 1, '98.	R. F. Gerahy, Nov. 26, '88.	W. A. McGuire, Sept. 7, '98.
F. Schumacher, Dec. 8, '88.	W. F. Armstrong, Sept. 7, '98.	J. M. Trute, Dec. 13, '88.	E. Stevenson, Sept. 27, '98.
A. Haur, June 20, '89.	W. Peake, Oct. 24, '98.	M. Leahy, June 20, '89.	T. E. Brower, Dec. 12, '98.
A. Twigg, June 20, '89.	G. H. Gorham, Dec. 16, '98.	H. Roepke, July 20, '89.	R. M. Walker, Dec. 17, '98.
G. Kilemand, Jan. 8, 1890.	W. E. Dube, Jan. 5, '99.	E. Grossjohann, Jan. 8, '90.	C. C. Young, Jan. 5, '99.
G. S. Carty, Jan. 13, '90.	W. E. Whelan, Jan. 5, '99.	A. Robbins, Dec. 5, '90.	F. Welch, Jan. 6, '99.
J. S. Burns, Dec. 15, '90.	C. C. Webb, Jan. 5, '99.	N. Lommel, Jan. 12, '91.	C. J. Wahlquist, Jan. 5, '99.
R. Burg, Feb. 5, '91.	L. Thompson, Jan. 5, '99.	J. B. Copping, Feb. 12, '91.	L. R. Stewart, Jan. 5, '99.
J. Dykstra, Feb. 17, '91.	C. H. Soll, Jan. 5, '99.	F. J. Wissell, Feb. 27, '91.	A. Neville, Jan. 5, '99.
E. W. Muller, Sept. 14, '91.	P. McGloin, Jan. 5, '99.	E. J. Wagnitz, Sept. 14, '91.	C. H. Leonard, Jan. 5, '99.
E. Jones, Sept. 23, '91.	F. Lahna, Jan. 5, '99.	W. Lang, Sept. 23, '91.	A. Korn, Jan. 5, '99.
A. Nickel, Dec. 18, '91.	K. G. Kincaid, Jan. 5, '99.	P. Vane, Sept. 24, '92.	C. C. Jacobs, Jan. 5, '99.
C. Goll, Sept. 24, '92.	W. E. Heywood, Jan. 5, '99.	W. H. Lyon, Sept. 24, '92.	W. Herbst, Jan. 5, '99.
J. Meisel, Nov. 14, '92.	F. Halstead, Jan. 5, '99.	J. Schwenkenb'g, Nov. 26, '92.	S. G. Gibboney, Jan. 5, '99.
G. A. Hartford, Jan. 11, '93.	S. C. Frank, Jan. 5, '99.	W. Aisenman, May 3, '93.	J. M. Corson, Jan. 5, '99.
A. E. Silverthorne, May 3, '93.	J. W. Cleave, Jan. 5, '99.	J. W. Baird, May 3, '93.	J. L. Byers, Jan. 5, '99.
D. Robertson, July 6, '93.	C. L. Brown, Jan. 5, '99.	J. S. Neate, Dec. 21, '93.	Harry T. Brown, Jan. 5, '99.
E. A. Krick, Dec. 21, '93.	H. Fuerschbach, Jan. 5, '99.	E. Walter, Dec. 21, '93.	O. Lind, Jan. 5, '99.
O. F. Temple, Dec. 21, '93.	P. L. Whitmarsh, Feb. 6, '99.	J. N. Kervis, Dec. 21, '93.	H. P. Temple, Feb. 6, '99.
L. J. Schmidt, Dec. 21, '93.	S. H. Leopold, Feb. 15, '99.	D. Miller, May 23, '94.	G. Cushman, June 30, '99.
C. L. Smit, May 23, '94.	F. J. Harvey, Aug. 3, '99.	L. Steinel, July 5, '94.	J. J. Westerdaal, Sept. 14, '99.
F. Klar, Aug. 2, '94.	H. C. Clower, Oct. 5, '99.	F. Gieseking, Aug. 2, '94.	J. J. Cook, Oct. 5, '99.
M. Dene, Oct. 21, '95.	H. Curtis, Oct. 3, '99.	W. C. Livingston, Jan. 11, '98.	D. B. Dodge, Oct. 3, '99.
P. Haughey, Jan. 11, '98.	W. J. Donahay, Oct. 3, '99.	F. D. Lauer, Jan. 13, '98.	C. Gates, Oct. 3, '99.
J. H. Boyle, Feb. 21, '98.	H. Killikelly, Oct. 3, '99.	W. A. Cross, Mar. 16, '98.	J. V. Mackie, Oct. 3, '99.
P. Loobey, Apr. 26, '98.	H. W. Macdonald, Oct. 3, '99.	D. A. Eberly, May 27, '98.	H. R. MacCleary, Oct. 3, '99.
H. Hartung, June 3, '98.	O. A. Manseau, Oct. 3, '99.	B. Vitou, June 3, '98.	J. C. Merry, Oct. 3, '99.
G. H. Arnold, June 3, '98.	F. S. Simmons, Oct. 3, '99.	H. C. Senecal, June 3, '98.	W. L. Phares, Oct. 3, '99.
H. W. Riess, June 3, '98.	H. T. Smith, Oct. 3, '99.	T. H. Connor, June 3, '98.	J. Strauss, Oct. 3, '99.
O. Gabesch, June 3, '98.	H. Thompson, Oct. 3, '99.	J. G. McWilliams, June 3, '98.	

Small Emily, while visiting her grandmother at an army post, became familiar, for the first time, with soldiers and soldiers' ways. "Oh, grandma," she sighed, after dress parade, one day, "I do so want to grow up, and be a soldier and wear red stripes down my pants!"—Evening "Sun."

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Havana, Oct. 21.
Capt. Fred M. Page, Porto Rican Infantry, died 10:30 a. m., Macellando.

SCOTT, A. G.

Manila, Oct. 25.
Transport Thomas arrived yesterday.

MACARTHUR.

The Thomas carried Headquarters, Band and 1st battalion, 5th Inf.; Headquarters, Band and 2d battalion, 8th Inf.; 238 recruits, 13 contract surgeons, 6 female nurses, 4 employees Philippine Commission; Col. R. Comba, 5th Inf., commanding.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.
Chartered transport Port Stevens sailed 5:30 p. m. yesterday for Manila with Lieutenant Pettie, 35th Vol. Inf.; A. A. Surg. Nicholson, one veterinarian, fifty-nine civilian employees and 474 horses.

SHAFTER.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.
Transport Lawton arrived at Port Townsend to-day from Cape Nome with 677 passengers, 556 of whom are destitute. Brought all applicants. James O'Brien, destitute, died at sea. Bright's disease, buried Unalaska. No serious illness on board.

SHAFTER.

Taku, Oct. 27.
Oct. 27, No. 74. The following casualties have occurred since last report: At Tien-Tsin camp, Oct. 2, Rasmus Johnson, Battery O, 3d Art., cause unknown; at Pekin, Oct. 23, general prisoner James A. Friel, late private Co. F, 9th Inf., gunshot wound, abdomen.

CHAFFEE.

Manila, Oct. 27.
Killed—Oct. 21, Nasugbu, Luzon, Co. F, 25th Vol. Inf., John McBride; Co. H, 25th Vol. Inf., John O'Hara, Oct. 25; Bayambang, Luzon, Co. L, 17th Inf., Corp. William F. Steiner, Otto Seahorn; Oct. 24, San Isidro, Luzon, Co. A, 17th Inf., Thomas M. Sweeney; Oct. 7, Maudslau, Cebu, Co. K, 4th Vol. Inf., Charles Brandenburg; Oct. 19, Talavera, Luzon, Co. I, 34th Inf., William B. James.

Wounded—Oct. 21, Nasugbu, Luzon, 25th Vol. Inf., Capt. Geo. W. Biegler, wounded in leg above knee, slight; Co. F, 25th Vol. Inf., Raymond Sweeney; Co. G, 25th Vol. Inf., Frank E. Mekalik, Fred M. Hunter wounded; Oct. 25, Bayambang, Luzon, Co. L, 17th Inf., Arthur V. Farrar, James Barr, William Hale; Oct. 6, Sinait, Luzon, Troop H, 3d Cav., William J. McMahon, hip, severe; Oct. 19, Calamba, Luzon, Co. D, 39th Vol. Inf., James S. McGinnis, wounded in arm, slight, Alva Cundiff, wounded in arm, serious; Oct. 10, Munoz, Luzon, Co. I, 34th Inf., Edward Skinner, wounded in thigh, serious; George W. Jackson, wounded in arm, serious.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, Oct. 29.
Following deaths have occurred since last report: Dysentery—Oct. 25, Co. E, 17th Inf., Albert W. Friaby; Oct. 24, Co. M, 21st Inf., Patrick J. Martin; Co. I, 13th Inf., Dennis Murphy; Oct. 22, Co. G, 38th Vol. Inf., George F. Thornton.

Tuberculosis—Oct. 24, Troop K, 4th Cav., Fred P. Sullivan; Co. F, 39th Vol. Inf., Charles T. Stearns; Oct. 23, Co. C, 17th Inf., William Gross; Oct. 7, Co. G, 30th Vol. Inf., Logan B. Jackson.

Malarial fever—Oct. 22, Co. A, 49th Vol. Inf., Robert L. Baker; Co. F, Signal Corps, U. S. A., John H. Taylor; Aug. 9, Co. B, 25th Vol. Inf., John Engelhardt. Typhoid fever—Oct. 26, Co. K, 27th Vol. Inf., Charles E. Lenox. Meningitis—Oct. 4, Co. H, 8th Inf., W. H. Phelps; Oct. 20, Co. F, 41st Vol. Inf., William J. Miller.

All other causes—Oct. 21, Troop L, 3d Cav., Alton J. Rumery; Oct. 17, Co. C, 49th Vol. Inf., Douglas Alston; Oct. 21, Co. L, 37th Vol. Inf., John J. England; Sept. 24, Co. C, 44th Vol. Inf., Vern Chatman; Oct. 19, Co. I, 37th Vol. Inf., William Chatman.

MACARTHUR.

Nagasaki, Oct. 29.
Following deaths have occurred since last report: Oct. 25, nephritis, Nathan Hoffmaster, Co. H, 14th Inf.; Oct. 26, myelitis, Charles Crisler, Co. G, 14th Inf.

PERLEY.

Taku, Oct. 29.
Oct. 28, No. 75. Hutchison at Pao-ting-fu reports Americans murdered there; namely, Mr. Pitkin, Mr. and Mrs. Simcox, and three children, G. Y. Taylor, Miss Morrell, Miss Gould, Dr. and Mrs. Hodge, and one lady, name as yet unknown. Reports ten Americans at Ching-ting-fu—eight adults and two children. Five English, five French safe, protected by local Mandarin returned. Situation quiet.

CHAFFEE.

Manila, Oct. 29.
Killed, Oct. 26, near Bangued, Luzon, Co. I, 33d Vol. Inf., Sergt. Vincent Burgstaller.

Wounded—Thomas C. Tucker, wounded in shoulder, moderate; Thomas B. Davis, wounded in thigh, moderate.

MACARTHUR.

Taku, Oct. 29.
Oct. 29, Later from Hutchison: No Americans at Ching-ting-fu.

CHAFFEE.

Manila, Nov. 1.
John G. Davis, major and surgeon, U. S. Vols., died 1:55 this morning of chronic Bright's disease.

MACARTHUR.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 31, 1900.
Following military passengers arrived on transport Meade: Lieut. Col. Spurgin, 16th Inf.; Tiernan, 1st Art.; Majors Thomason, surgeon, Baldwin, 23d Inf.; Capt. Lockwood, 4th Cav.; Calvery, 54th Inf.; Lieuts. Thompson, 31st Inf.; Hess, Asst. Surg.; A. A. Surg. Demery, White and Lewis; four contract nurses, forty-nine discharged soldiers, one soldier on furlough, nine dishonorably discharged soldiers, twenty-two soldiers for discharge for disability, five insane soldiers, 24 sick soldiers.

Following deaths at sea during voyage: Harry Henderson, D, 25th Inf., amoebic dysentery; Dennis Kelly, G, 21st Inf., chronic dysentery; Louis A. Huff, G, 30th Inf., chronic dysentery; Willard Stoner, G, 29th Inf., amoebic dysentery; James Thompson, G, 29th Inf., amoebic dysentery; Idas H. Tomlinson, D, 29th Inf., amoebic dysentery; Fred Kraeger, F, 30th Inf., amoebic dysentery. Dates of death not reported; will be ascertained and furnished later.

SHAFTER.

San Francisco, Nov. 1.
Transport Sherman sailed at 1 p. m. to-day with Major Charles Newbold, Pay Department; Capt. Woodward, 6th Art.; Hartman, Signal Corps, U. S. V.; Anglum, 12th Inf.; Lieuts. Saxton and Herbst, 23d Inf.; Hall, 5th Art.; Asst. Surg. Ashburn, A. A. Surg. Barry, one commissary sergeant, one Q. M. sergeant of Marines, thirty-nine Hospital and three Signal Corps men, fifteen casuals, 23 recruits assigned as follows: Engineer Corps, one; 3d Inf., one; 4th, one; 9th, 10th, 12th, one; 13th, two; 15th, eighteen; 16th, four; seventeen, 19; 21st, three; 23d, forty-eight; Cavalry, 3d, four; 4th, one; twenty-five rifles with 4,000 rounds of ammunition for same; two female contract nurses, sixteen civilian employees.

SHAFTER.

Havana, Nov. 1.
Following deaths in division since last report: 19th, Post. Q. M. Sergt. Ernest Walther, yellow fever; Holguin, 21st, Harry Brooks, D, 10th Cav., acute gastritis; Holguin, 20th, Oute O'Donnell, K, 10th Cav., malarial fever.

SCOTT, A. G.

AN UNEXPECTED CAMP ON THE GERMAN BORDER.

There are few sweeter little towns in the German Empire than Malmédy, which is within rifle shot of the Belgian frontier on the southern edge of the bleak upland it has been my fortune to cross—the so-called "Hohe Venn," or, as we might translate it, the "High Fen or Bog."

The uniforms on the streets were all Prussian, but the people of the place were French in speech and French in sentiment. A strategical railway runs to Malmédy in connection with the general German system, but it stops short here for fear of extending too much encouragement to those on the other side of the frontier—only three or four miles of track would have placed this line in connection with the Belgian system, and so on to the rest of Europe. But in Germany where frontier railways are built those consulted are soldiers, and not merchants.

"Enfin, Monsieur, que voulez-vous; nous sommes Français, we have always been French, and we wish to remain French—is that strange?" It was a worthy tanner of Malmédy who put the question.

"Before the French war we were happy enough—the government did not worry us with petty persecution, but since 1870 we are compelled to send our children to German schools—they must learn only German, and if we want our children to know their mother tongue we must hire private tutors—and we do!"

Then the good tanner waxed more and more indignant, and told me that since the war Malmédy had come to like German officials less and less, and that last year the German general commanding the camp near by had been blackballed at the club, and had consequently removed his headquarters to another town. "It was not politic, du point de vue de la commerce, but what will you, Monsieur? We are men, and we have feelings, and after all there are some things we prize more than money."

"Listen to me, Monsieur. I feel what is coming. The Germans pretend that they fear a breach of neutrality on the part of Belgium. That is blague—nonsense. Germany is preparing to swallow up Belgium as well as Holland—that is why they mass their forces at this point."

"Non, Monsieur, they do not do things for nothing. Last year thirty soldiers deserted—ran away to Belgium. It is difficult to keep them here so close to the border. It is expensive. They are very closely watched, they get very little liberty. The camp is surrounded with wire fences, and the sentinels are close one to the other. Everything possible is done to keep the men in camp—the government bribes them by offering them on Sundays three mugs of beer and two cigars, so that they need not apply for leave of absence."

The fact of a huge military camp may be successfully ignored by every paper and every guide book of Germany, but it cannot be concealed from the neighboring peasants, who have to furnish supplies to the troops, and so I had no difficulty in steering my way to its neighborhood.

No good road led up to it. A stranger might have passed within a mile of its edge and not suspected that he was within the limits of a soldier city—a miniature Metz.

Approaching as I did on foot from the south, I first passed through a forest of pine and emerged upon a line of wire fence behind which were several rows of long low buildings made of corrugated iron. But for the German sentinel, I might have imagined myself in one of the new mining towns of South Africa.

The immediate boundaries of the barrack yard appeared to me to be about two-thirds of a mile in each direction. Of course, being on military ground of this nature, it would not have been proper to have made photographs, sketches or notes, but from the best recollection I can muster I recall four rows of tin sheds, each row containing seven sheds, and each shed with twenty windows facing north, and as many facing south.

After these first four rows followed four more rows, longer than the first four—five sheds to each row. My calculation placed one company of 250 men in each of these sheds, and consequently five companies, or 1,250 men, to each row, or 5,000 men to four rows. This makes 10,000 men in the first eight rows of huts.

Altogether, I saw barrack room for about 25,000 men, to say nothing of elaborate stabling for cavalry and artillery horses. To the westward of the camp were several powder magazines, well guarded.

The officers have a comfortable mess in the midst of a pine grove at the eastern end of the camp. At every point the utmost neatness prevailed, as everywhere else in the German army; but I could not help pitying the men forced to pass a winter in this inhospitable neighborhood. It is a glorious place for high fresh air—about 1,800 feet high—but a picture of horrible loneliness—nothing as far as the eye can see but moor, and bog, and forest, and pines, and coarse grass.

For the moment it was not intended that 25,000 men should congregate here all at once—the idea is to work slowly and not alarm the neighborhood too suddenly. There will be seventeen regiments here between May and October, but they will relieve one another somewhat after the manner of the regiments ordered to summer camps at home.

The little narrow-gauge railway was nearly completed on the occasion of my visit, Easter, 1900. It lacked about 100 yards. I walked along its entire length, three or four miles I should think, and had abundant occasion to admire the thoroughness with which it was constructed. This is no field railway, put together for a summer, but a substantial road made to last for so long as locomotives run. The gradings have been made very easy by extensive cuttings. The ballasting is excellent—as good as on any of the great roads. The culverts and crossings—every detail of the construction is of the most durable nature. No one is allowed to ride upon this road save those in government employ, and as there are no omnibuses or cabs in this wilderness, there is not much encouragement for tourists, excepting those who are tramping for their health.

It is an open secret that the German Parliament has voted ample funds for the fortification of this ground—money which might have been more wisely expended in making the harbor of Kiaow Chow fit for shipping. However, that is bordering on political discussion—a thing which I abominate.

What do the people in the neighborhood think of all this fortification? They do not like it. Last summer a big shell went on the loose northward, and smashed into a house about five miles away at Kaltenherberg, which means cold shelter. Three of the family were killed, and the house was wrecked. This sort of thing makes people nervous. It is worse than a runaway automobile.

The government takes all the precautions possible—they block all the neighboring highways during rifle firing, and make travelers curse for many hours at a

time, but nowadays, when big guns carry clean across one kingdom, it takes mighty good target practice to prevent people getting nervous when the danger flag is up. At least, that is what they say at this part of the German frontier.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

We publish below a list of the titles of books recently received which we have not yet had time to notice at greater length:

From Gale & Polden, London: "Regimental Duties Made Easy," by Capt. S. T. Banning, 1st Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers; "Official Crests of the British Army," "The Further Training and Employment of Mounted Infantry and Yeomanry," by Major Gen. H. Hallam Parr, C. B., C. M. G.; "Preparatory Battle Formations," by Major Gen. H. M. Bengough, C. B. "Englischer Militärdolmetscher," by Prof. Dr. Rothenbuecher and Lieut. Deeken; Irowitzsch & Shon, Berlin. "Confederate Hand-Book," a compilation of important data and other interesting and valuable matter relating to the war between the States, 1861-1865, by Robert C. Wood, colonel of cavalry, C. S. A., New Orleans, La. "Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers," August, 1900.

"Notes on China," published by the Adjutant General's Office, Washington.

"The Thomas Book," giving the genealogies of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, K. G.; the Thomas family descended from him and some allied families, by Lawrence Buckley Thomas, D. D.; published by the Henry T. Thomas Co., New York.

"German Military Uniforms at the International Exhibition in Paris, 1900," published by the Royal Prussian War Office; Giesecke & Devrient, Berlin.

"Modern Rifle Shooting in Peace, War and Sport," by L. R. Tippins, 2d V. B. Essex Regiment, ("A Marksman"). J. S. Phillips, London.

"Practical Tree Planting in Operation," by J. W. Toumey, superintendent of tree planting, Washington. Government Printing Office.

"Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution," 1899-1900.

"Oriental Pen Sketches," by Finley Acker. The McLaughlin Bros. Co., Ltd., Philadelphia.

"The Twelfth Report of Industrial Statistics of Rhode Island, 1898,"

"The Other Side," by Lyman Horace Weeks. National Publishing Co., New York.

"Old Ocean's Ferry for the Traveler by Sea," by John Colgate Hoyt. Bonnell, Silver & Co., New York.

"The Noank's Log," a privateer of the Revolution, by W. O. Stoddard; and "With Lawton and Roberts," by Eldridge S. Brooks. The Young Defender Series. Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston.

"Sam Houston," by Sarah Barnwell Elliott. The Beacon Biographies. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston.

"Beautiful Thoughts from Robert and Elizabeth Browning." James Pott & Co., New York.

"Nature's Miracles: Familiar Talks on Science," by Elisha Gray, Ph. D., LL. D. Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York.

"Oliver Cromwell," by Theodore Roosevelt. Charles Scribner's Sons. "The Pacha of Many Tales," "Laphet in Search of a Father," "Snarley-Yow, the Dog-Friend," and "Midshipman Easy," by Captain Marryat. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. A new edition. "Oliver Cromwell," by John Morley, M. P. The Century Co.

"In Defense of the Flag," by Eldridge S. Brooks. The Young Defender Series. Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston.

"The Copper River Exploring Expedition in Alaska, 1899," by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d U. S. Inf., commanding. Government Printing Office.

"In the Hands of the Redcoats," by Everett T. Tomlinson. Houghton, Mifflin and Co., Boston.

"The Story of the Alphabet," by Edward Clodd. The Library of Useful Stories. D. Appleton and Co.

"Commodore Paul Jones," by Cyrus Townsend Brady. Great Commander Series. D. Appleton and Co.

"Stringtown on the Pike," a tale of northernmost Kentucky, by John Uri Lord. Dodd, Mead and Co.

"The Real Chinese Question," by Chester Holcombe. Dodd, Mead and Co.

"Russia's Treatment of Finland and Its Bearing on Present World Politics," from the German of Dr. Boris Minzes, by Montague Donner. The Finnish-American Publishing Co.

"The House of Egremont," a novel, by Molly Elliott Seawell. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"With Both Armies in South Africa," by Richard Harding Davis. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The American Slave-Trade; an Account of Its Origin, Growth and Suppression," by John R. Spears. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Ian Hamilton's March," by Winston Spencer Churchill. Longmans, Green & Co.

"The Curious Case of Gen. Delaney Smythe," by Lieut.-Col. W. H. Gardner, U. S. A., retired. The Abbey Press, New York.

"Twelfth Annual Report on the Statistics of Railways in the United States for the Year Ending June 30, 1899," prepared by the statistician to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Government Printing Office.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS.

The first annual meeting of the National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans was held at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 9 to 11. Steps were taken looking toward the consolidation of all Spanish-American war societies, and a committee was appointed to meet representatives of other societies and report at the next annual meeting to be held in Buffalo in 1901. Resolutions were passed authorizing petitions to Congress against the use of the American flag for advertising purposes, or the wearing of the uniform of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps by unauthorized persons. At the conclusion of the business meeting the election of officers took place. General Willis J. Hulings, the hero of Caona, was unanimously re-elected commander-in-chief; Col. James B. Coryell was promoted from junior to senior vice-commander-in-chief, Gen. William J. McKee retiring to devote more time to National Guard matters. The other officers elected were: Junior vice-commander-in-chief, Col. Gracey Childers, late 1st Tennessee Volunteers; adjutant general, Lieut. William C. Liller, Chattanooga, Tenn.; quartermaster general, Col. Edwin W. Hine, New Jersey; inspector general, Col. George W. Taylor, Virginia; judge advocate general, Col. R. M. Townsend, New York; surgeon general, Col. Victor C. Vaughan, Michigan; commissary general, Capt. Frank S. Clark, Indiana; chief of ordnance, Capt. John B. White, West Virginia; chief of artillery, Lieut.-Col. Wm. J. Fife, Washington;

chief of engineers, Col. R. H. Savage, New York; chief signal officer, Col. James P. Fyffe, Tennessee; chaplain-in-chief, Capt. Charles H. Jones, New Jersey. National council of administration—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, Col. George M. Moulton, Illinois; Col. George M. Studebaker, Indiana; Col. Samuel M. Welch, Jr., New York; Lieut.-Col. Byron H. Cook, Montana; Lieut.-Col. J. D. Frost, South Carolina; Major F. A. Williams, Nebraska; Major G. V. Packer, New Jersey; Major J. A. Nemitz, Wisconsin; Major W. J. Whitthorne, Tennessee; Capt. A. S. Hutson, West Virginia. A banquet was given to the visiting delegates at the Southern Hotel, Chattanooga.

A DIFFERENT ADMISSION STANDARD FOR WEST POINT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

On July 4, 1902, the Military Academy will have completed its one hundredth year. Over four thousand graduates will represent its system by that time. It is truly national in its scope and support and, like the Naval Academy, founded in 1842, is peculiarly open to the frank criticism of the whole country. Both these institutions are similarly supported and hampered.

In old days referred to as "hot beds of aristocracy," they have often been attacked and defended in Congress, and the press has had its say. This letter is written to call out the views of thinkers, only as to the present need of a changed standard of admission at West Point.

It seems that the last Board of Visitors and the superintendent recommended this, as well as the very useful amendment that the Secretary of War may, from time to time, prescribe the character of the entrance examination.

West Point from 1802 to 1812 was but a fixed army school, where certain neophytes were more or less taught by local schoolmasters. The midshipmen were casually trained on board ship by masters in the same way till 1842. I write as a man who, thirty-six years ago, entered West Point and who now holds no political or military position. I have, by accident, seen nearly all the armies of the world and served with both regular and volunteer troops. The good of the institution is my only object in writing to call out abler opinions than my own—on this single subject of a much needed reform.

The work of the Academy speaks for itself. To paraphrase the noble Webster, "The bones of its sons have mingled with the soil of every field where our flag has floated in battle."

Both academies are bound down by fixed enactments of law—the Secretaries of War and the Navy having no inherent powers to change the curriculum—and Boards of Visitors, annually, report upon the condition of both. Useful reform cannot be easily introduced in either by its secretary, superintendent, the Boards of Visitors, or the graduated officers of either service.

Senior officers have no power, and juniors fear to dabble with their Alma Maters.

Recommendations of boards are often forgotten by a busy Congress, and only lately the Naval Academy has considerably raised its standard of admission to keep pace with the improved facilities of locally preparing candidates.

I regret that the graduates of West Point and Annapolis cannot meet (say biennially), and use their united influence to urge proper improvements in the two academies.

Of course the exigencies of service prevent, but the alumni of Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Columbia are powerful agents in fostering those great institutions. I am sorry that the country at large knows so little of West Point and Annapolis. The annual Registers, the reports of boards of visitors, the mysterious "papers" sent to "applicants," should be widely distributed over our land.

Every high school boy dreams of a cadetship in one of the two service academies. He should be able to find this inexpensive literature in his school library.

Both institutions have to face a competition now advancing by leaps and bounds.

In 1802 there were but six leading institutions in the United States which gave the then "advanced education." A book lies under my hand with a list of four hundred and twenty-five such colleges to-day.

Only twenty of them antedate West Point (most of these literary and theological), and all of these have raised their standards to practically exclude the grade of earlier students. Science (the feeding ground of both academies) has trebled its boundaries in the last fifty years, while, naturally, theology and the classics have stood still as to first requirements. Our day demands a specialized technical education—the land is full of "live" industries called into existence by the needs of steam, the railway, telegraph, electricity, and the age of applied arts and mechanical processes. Modern war requires all the new learning.

I have carefully examined the Cadet Registers of 1830 to 1836, sent to me by the courteous adjutant of West Point.

In 1830 there were only four professors and a small number of teachers for 200 cadets.

To-day, practically ten professors and sixty-five officers are provided for 451 cadets.

Spanish, law, military signaling and telegraphy, practical engineering and astronomy, with "security and information," have been added; the whole course has been enormously increased, the scientific department trebled, and the same four years is the whole time given to the cadet, the five-year term being abandoned, as men went mentally stale, and the services of officers were needed in the field.

Studying these Registers, I find that the system at West Point was evolved under the ardent Thayer from 1817 to 1833, and that the great professors, Davies, Church, Mahan, Bartlett, Kendrick, French and others, came in between '30 and '36.

It was only by their inculcation of "honor, duty, country," and the effective discipline of the "old officers" that the young West Pointers learned obedience, diligence and an intelligent method of study and the correct way of "going from the general to the particular." Such noble men, such honest endeavors, and the practical "grip of the cadet" and the continuity of the training would have made men of any body of students. Grant, Lee, Sherman, Johnston, Thomas, Longstreet, the Hills, Stonewall Jackson, Sheridan—what a harvest! I find the requirements practically unchanged since 1812.

I pass by the introduction of the "competitive" cadet selections made only for political reasons, to say that the earlier cadets represented the "flower of the land" in many ways not to be determined by a mere "local cramming process."

But all the reforms we have had are the appointment one year in advance, the naming of an alternate, and the two cadets at large, and the President's thirty, with the local examinations.

Now the first two years of scholarship are really

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given up to getting ready for the last two. The "soldier making" of course goes steadily on.

Santiago's battle shows the stuff that West Pointers are made of, as well as the Civil War, and I have seen its discipline racked by the "going away of the Southern cadets" and one unfortunate occurrence almost breeding a mutiny. But the iron discipline stood the test. The man making is well done, except for some mere "cadetish freaks."

Now, as to entrance—in 1802 to 1812—the scattered children of our land were then overtaken to prepare for simple arithmetic, grammar, spelling and the other requirements.

We have now the same four years, the exhausting bodily exercises and a vastly increased course.

To-day we admit a cadet from 17 to 22, and the childish requirements of reading, writing and orthography, arithmetic, grammar, geography and history fall far below the ordinary "high school boy's" attainments.

The institution has cost millions; the needs of the Army call for a high form of intelligence to dominate the improved rank and file of the new Army.

The whole people are vastly better educated. The old standard falls to the ground. Any man's son can gratuitously now get the higher education. Only a slim high school preparation was available in California in '64 when I matriculated.

To-day, Berkeley has 3,000 students, Stanford 1,500 there, and a free education is sown broadcast over the whole land. Well prepared candidates swarm everywhere.

With the later custom of "preparation after notice," what are these appointed candidates doing between 17 and 22? The cadet is self-supporting! Any parent who can educate a lad at all, must have him far beyond this lower standard at the minimum age of 17. There are hosts of candidates. We shut out no one now by a higher standard. Education is as free as air and water everywhere. Let us be practical. I take up the requirements of a modest Pennsylvania college founded in 1861.

To enter this college, in the freshman (plebe) class, the higher arithmetic, Wentworth's School Algebra and all of Plane geometry is demanded; Hall and Bergin's physics, and a high English preparation. And this is only a minor scientific school! The question answers itself. The West Point faculty would at once gain a year's leeway by this judicious reform.

It would shut out no aspiring youth. Any really talented lad between 18 and 21 enlisting in the United States Army, and doing his duty as he should to prove himself worthy, can reach a 2d lieutenant's commission by 26, his age limit. Nothing is easier in these days of competition than to get a commission in the Army. No one is slurred over on account of his poverty or family, and, heaven knows, the politicians and their volunteer veteran proteges gain commissions easily

enough. Three hundred is a good record for the last two years.

Let us have a modern entrance standard at West Point! A vote of the presidents of the 425 institutions I have named would give an overwhelming majority for the new standard. There is so much more to learn now; let some of it be learned earlier. West Point is not a primary school or a "great public benefactor." It is rigidly held to account for its ten talents. Give the Academy a fair show!

Intercourse with several foreign armies shows me much in the way of other standards, and a wise deferring of some of the West Point courses for their special later courses.

With our examinations for promotion, and special practice schools for the different arms, all graduated officers can easily continue their instructions.

The failures at West Point (70 per cent. of all of them in the first two years) show often the lack of any preparation for a severe ordeal.

And, too often, alas! "competition" does not "compete." The military character is not altogether founded on mere bookishness.

A last word: We need at least one year of German in the West Point course, so that every graduate may read the magnificent technical literature of the great masters of the art of war. This reform would make room for it. The old time French pre-eminence in military literature has been lost. One year of French, Spanish and German would give a good reading knowledge of each.

These simple remarks are made in no critical spirit. I was led to remark the wonderful advance of "practical science" among our own people in handling forty juniors in the 2d United States Volunteer Engineers in the war with Spain. In 1865 we had to hire such talent in engineer offices from foreigners, either Swedish, Swiss, French, German, Austrian or Russian. To-day we can easily raise ten regiments of expert engineers.

West Point remains pre-eminent in the creation of a sense of duty and the habit of obedience, "except as to hazing," and this will die of inanition soon.

I found the real objections to many of my gallant and effective volunteer comrades of the whole volunteers to consist in a too easily awakened "personal spirit" and a lurking insubordination. This cannot be denied. Bravery and "git up and git" is not patented in America. It abounds everywhere as well as a remarkable military adaptability. West Point should be enabled to "move itself up," to improve, and, with a little better previous preparation, turn out as good officers, calmer and more thorough scholars, by reason of this release of pressure in the "plebe year," through the newer standard. It will exclude no worthy candidate. Let the wise men take this matter up.

RICHARD H. SAVAGE, 1863.

THE STATUES BY MACMONNIES.

Frederick MacMonnies, the sculptor, has just finished casting the equestrian statue of Gen. Henry W. Slocum, which is to be set up in Brooklyn, probably in Prospect Park. "It is the best thing he has done," his brother, Frank MacMonnies, says. "He has taken Gen. Slocum mounted at the moment he has ordered a charge. One hand holds the rein and the other is raised and holds the sword. The General's mouth has hardly closed after giving the order. The statue lives. The horse is instinct with life, full of movement. It is not prancing or dashing, but there is movement in every muscle."

For the martyrs' monument that has been proposed for Fort Greene Park, the monument to the American patriots who perished in the British prison ships in the Wallabout basin, MacMonnies proposes a very tall shaft of granite to be surmounted by a mammoth censer, signifying a perpetual incense offering. Then within the base of the monument, to which several pairs of stairs would give access from different sides, he would have tablets of bronze, making a large circle, the bronzes to bear in low relief representations of the sufferings of the prisoners

in their confinement, and the names of the martyrs so far as known to be inscribed about the circle of tablets. "I saw," his brother says, "the models which my brother made for the Exposition, of the bronze bas-reliefs of the Army and Navy that are to be put on the memorial arch at Prospect Park. The spirit of the Army he has conceived as the nervous impulse which carries men forward to the cannon's mouth, forgetful of danger, of themselves in the wild desire to go and capture. His figure of the Navy, I presume, will be criticized. In contrast to the forward movement of the soldiers he shows the sailors of a disabled ship, a man-of-war, standing on their useless deck waiting to be boarded. Their hands grip their pistols, and they await calmly the onslaught which they will repel to the last. Over them is the figure of an immense woman, stout, strong, capable, the 'spirit of the Navy,' the great mother watching over her pups. I suppose some will take exception to this figure. I asked Fred why he had taken so large a woman. He said that that was exactly what he wanted to represent, that big, full figure over the sailors, and that he had to get literally the biggest woman for a model that he could find in all Paris, as he wanted some one positively gross."

HOW TO REACH OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Mail matter passing between the United States and Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands bears the same rate of postage as matter within the United States. United States postage stamps are valid in either direction. The same rates apply to Cuba and China where the letters are marked "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine's Letter," to indicate the branch of the service to which the writer belongs. Letters from the United States to members of the services in Cuba are charged domestic postage, viz.: Letters for each ounce or fraction thereof, 1 cent; postal cards (single), 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers, for every four ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

The Post Office Department will send all mail for China via San Francisco to Nagasaki, where it will be separated, and that intended for soldiers in the Philippines will be sent to Manila, and that for soldiers in the Chinese service will be forwarded to Taku and distributed to Tien-Tsin and elsewhere. Mark the letter "China," via San Francisco. All mails for the military and naval forces of the United States addressed for delivery in China or Japan will be made up in separate packages by R. P. O. lines and post offices and labeled "San Francisco-China-Military and Naval Mail." These mails are distributed in the San Francisco Post Office and are made up in packages addressed to the various companies, regiments or vessels, to insure the utmost promptness in delivery at destination. All mails for the military and naval forces of the United States stationed in China and Japan must be forwarded to San Francisco, as above described, unless paid at postal union rates and specially addressed to be forwarded otherwise.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy will be found in our Navy Table.

In addressing persons in the services, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization (the person belongs to) on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel and the rank of a person, if he has any.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fast steamers.

The International Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, will take packages from New York direct to Manila, via steamships. Charges: 1 to 5 lbs., \$1; 5 to 10 lbs., \$1.50; 10 to 25 lbs., \$2; over 25 lbs. and not exceeding 100 lbs., 5 cents per pound additional. Special low freight rates on application.

Steamers of Pacific Mail S. S. Company sail from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Nov. 3; Hong Kong-Mar. Nov. 13; China, Nov. 20; Deric, Nov. 23; Nippon Maru, Dec. 6; City of Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 14; Coplie, Dec. 23; American Maru, Dec. 29.

Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco for Honolulu as follows: Mariposa, Nov. 23; Moana, Dec. 21.

Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Company leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of Japan, Nov. 5; Empress of China, Dec. 2; Empress of India, Dec. 11. For Honolulu the Aorangi leaves Nov. 16, and the Warrimoo Dec. 14.

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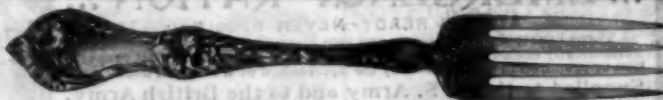
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The designer has chosen for his inspiration five of the choicest growths of our fields and forests. Upon each of the pieces of the service is represented, with fidelity to its natural beauty, one of these five flowers, the brilliant poppy, the familiar peony, the orchid, flower of mystery, the royal fleur de lis, or the wild rose with its graceful tendrils and delicate petals. The various pieces, themselves, are dignified and simple in line and form, and the French gray finish adopted adds to their charm. The appearance of the five standard pieces of the service is indicated in the illustrations herewith.

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MARRIED.

ALLEN-LOGAN.—At San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 26, Miss Bertha Allen Logan, daughter of Governor General Allen, to Lieut. George W. Logan, U. S. N.

BUGHER-CHITTENDEN.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 25, 1900, Capt. Frederick Bugher to Mrs. Henry Chittenden.

CARDWELL-LEE.—At Hanover Court House, Va., Oct. 25, 1900, Mr. Chas. P. Cardwell to Miss Dorothy B. Lee, niece of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V.

HEPBURN-BECK.—At Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 25, Dr. James H. Hepburn, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., to Miss Mary Hess Beck.

DIED.

AMES.—At Providence, R. I., Oct. 25, Samuel Ames, graduate of the United States Naval Academy of the class of 1868, who resigned as a Master in the Navy Jan. 3, 1873.

BAILEY.—At Belch Creek, Pa., Sept. 7, 1900, Mrs. Julia Bailey, mother of the wife of Lieut. W. B. McCaskey, 21st Inf.

BROOKE.—At Radnor, Pa., Oct. 18, 1900, Capt. Benjamin Brooke, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

CLAGUE.—At London, England, Oct. 20, 1900, Mrs. John J. Clague, wife of Lieut. Col. John J. Clague, Subsistence Department, U. S. A., stationed at St. Louis, Mo., and daughter of the late Hon. Arthur Hill Thornton, of Manchester, England, and the late Mrs. Frances Montgomerie Thornton, of Minneapolis, Minn.

DEWEY.—At Montpelier, Vt., Oct. 26, 1900, Edward Dewey, brother of Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., and father of Lieut. Theodore G. Dewey, U. S. N.

FEBIGER.—In action, Oct. 24, 1900, near Narvican Ilcos Sur Province, Luzon, P. I., 1st Lieut. George Lea Febiger, 33d Inf., U. S. V., son of John C. Febiger, of New Orleans, and grandson of the late Col. George Lea Febiger, U. S. A.

FLAGLER.—At New York City, Oct. 30, 1900, Brig. Gen. Benjamin Flagler, late Chief of Ordnance, S. N. Y. Intermittent at Lockport, N. Y.

HALLENBECK.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 22, 1900, Com. Sergt. Edgar Hallenbeck, U. S. N., retired.

HAYS.—At New York City, Sept. 18, 1900, John Campbell Hays, son of the late Gen. William Hays, U. S. A.

HODGE.—At Riverton, Conn., Oct. 24, 1900, Justin Hodge, an officer of the 9th U. S. Inf. during the Mexican War, and a captain and assistant quartermaster of Volunteers during the Civil War.

MAY.—At Crawfordsville, Indiana, Oct. 24, 1900, Dr. W. L. May, father of Capt. W. T. May, 15th U. S. Inf.

MOWER.—At New York City, Oct. 28, 1900, Mandeville Mower, son of the late Surg. Thomas Gardner Mower, U. S. A., who died Dec. 7, 1853.

PAGE.—At Las Animas Hospital, Havana, Cuba, Oct. 28, 1900, Capt. Fred M. Page, Porto Rico Regiment, U. S. V. Inf.

SCRANTON.—Suddenly, at her residence, "Bulow Winde," in Scranton, Pa., Oct. 22, Ada Meylert Scranton, aged 58 years, daughter of the late Gen. A. N. Meylert, and wife of former Congressman Joseph A. Scranton, of Scranton, Pa., and mother of the wife of Capt. D. L. Tate, 3d Cav.

SIMPSON.—At Paw Paw, Mich., Oct. 12, 1900, aged 8, Marion Martha Wood Simpson, daughter of Capt. W. L. Simpson, 6th Inf.

SQUIBB.—At 152 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1900, Dr. Edward R. Squibb, formerly assistant surgeon, U. S. N., who resigned Dec. 4, 1857.

STARK.—At Starkville, Miss., Oct. 23, 1900, aged 84, Col. Theodore Osborne Stark, son of the late Lieut. Col. Horatio Stark, 33d Inf.

STRYKER.—At Trenton, N. J., Oct. 29, 1900, William S. Stryker, Adjutant General State of New Jersey, in his 63d year.

TYLER.—At Brattleboro, Vt., Oct. 24, Diana Osborn, widow of the late Rev. Thomas P. Tyler, D. D., mother of Commander Alean D. Brown (retired), and of Mrs. George W. Tyler, aged 79.

VAN SOTHE.—At Willets Point, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1900, C. E. Van Sothen, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

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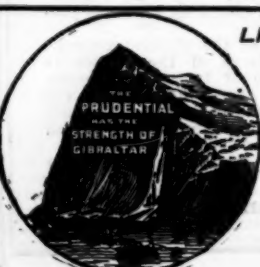
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"The Filipinos are already deriving some commercial advantages from the occupation of their islands by the Americans," said a lieutenant who has just returned from Manila, quoted by the New York "Tribune." "The trade they do is an odd one. It consists of selling all sorts of odds and ends to the soldiers as souvenirs. Among the things most sought after are the knives used by the natives. Every village has a knife of some kind which it is willing to swear has been used for hundreds of years by public executioners. Then there are innumerable daggers of various shapes and lengths, swords with poisoned blades, hacking knives, in short, 'bloody dirks' of every description. In some places, where the soldiers are garrisoned in huts, the walls are hung with these weapons, and frequently they present the appearance of armories.

"The soldiers also buy a great many hats—the sombrero ones used in the rice fields and the more gorgeous ones of bright colored straw, which are worn on parade in the towns. A large number of old coins, bits of carved ivory and mud vases are among the articles picked up. No soldier considers his collection complete without an assortment of cigarettes and cigars, and as each man is allowed to bring a supply of these into the United States without paying duty on them and is also permitted to send them through the mails when properly franked, hundreds of thousands of the cigarettes and almost as many cigars have been brought back."

OLD-TIME ACADEMY HAZING.

(From the New York "Times.")

"Of course the order of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy prohibiting hazing is a good and sensible order, and one that all men will approve of. I am glad it was not issued before I went to the academy, however," remarked one of the officers of the Navy, who is stopping at the Grand Hotel. "As I look back on my academy days, it seems as if there was nothing that gives me more pleasure than the remembrance of being hazed and the hazing in which I played a part. I remember that I got a bloody nose and a fearfully black eye when I was trying to haze a first year man from

the South. He was a deal handier with his fists than I, and so gave me all that was coming to me when I tried to make him stand on his head and eat a little soap or a tallow candle, or something of that kind. He graduated a couple of years later than I, and is one of the most popular fellows in the Navy. The thrashing he gave me resulted in making us the firmest of friends; the most valuable friendship I have had in my life.

"I have a notion that it's not altogether a bad idea to have a youngster taught in that rather rough sort of way how to give and take. It has a tendency to make him self-reliant, and I do not now recall a case of enmity that developed as a result of the hazings that were the fashion when I was in the academy."

In these days when so much trust is reposed in quinine, which comes as near being considered a "cure-all" as any drug in the whole pharmacopoeia, it is interesting to note in the New York "Medical Journal" that Dr. Franklin W. Bock records a case of a major in the United States Army, recently returned from the Philippines, to whom quinine was prescribed in five one-grain pills, one to be taken every hour in spite of the patient's assertion "that he couldn't stand quinine at all." In three hours quinine was marked. Grippal pains subsequently set in and facial erythema of erysipelous character, signs of physical collapse, and mental delirium followed. The effects of this small dose appear to have lasted about four weeks. On several occasions previously toxic symptoms had followed the attempt to administer quinine to this patient.

The London "Army & Navy Gazette" says: "We have admitted the unpleasant fact that serious defects of organization and administration in our military system have been ruthlessly exposed during the recent war. Let us take comfort, on the other hand, from the revelation the country has received of the enormous defensive power that has lain dormant in the vast over-sea colonies of the Empire. The existence of this unexpected strength has been magnificently demonstrated by the aid given so spontaneously and in so ungrudging a spirit by the colonies in an hour of great national danger. To utilize this new source of defensive strength, which was

capable of adding in a short time between 30,000 and 40,000 men to the fighting force in South Africa, will be one of the most important duties to be performed on the reassembling of Parliament."

The "Gazette" finds comfort also in the reflection that while Germany only sent 200 men to the relief of the Legations in Peking, and France less than 500, England sent 3,000 and twelve guns. The despatch of troops to Manchuria has dislocated the Russian transport and also seriously affected the German carrying trade, but the English were able to despatch over 200,000 men to South Africa without impeding the course of their trade in the smallest degree.

A writer in "Le Yacht" is of the opinion that only vessels sufficiently strongly protected by armor to offer a long resistance to an enemy's artillery fire, and possessed of superior speed and manœuvring power, can approach him closely enough to use the torpedo under fairly satisfactory conditions. Even then the assailant runs the risk of being torpedoed, and therefore the officer responsible for aiming and opening torpedo fire must be provided with a secure shelter against projectiles during the brief period preceding the discharge of the torpedo. Except in desperate cases, therefore, commanders of ironclads will almost always hesitate to come within a thousand metres of the enemy, and at that distance will rely more upon their heavy artillery than upon the very problematical effect of even the best torpedoes, which should be regarded as quite a secondary weapon, to which no sacrifice of the essential qualities of a fighting ship should be made.

New Zealand is very much in earnest on the defence question. The fortifications of Auckland, Wellington, Port Lyttelton and Port Chalmers are to be mounted with guns of the latest pattern, and at all the principal ports coal depots are to be established for the use of the Navy.

Guerilla bands continue to give the English much trouble in South Africa, especially as men and horses are in splendid condition.

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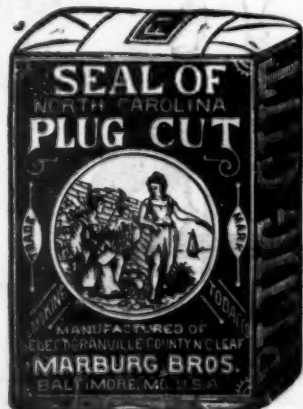
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